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LABOR BULLETINS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

These Bulletins contain a large variety of interesting and pertinent matter on the Social and Industrial Condition of the Workingman, together with leading articles on the Condition of Employment, Earnings, etc. The following numbers are the only ones now remaining in print, and will be forwarded upon receipt of five cents each to cover the cost of postage.

No. 31, May, 1904. City Labor in Massachusetts — Review of Employment and Earnings for Six Months ending April 30, 1904 — Average Retail Prices in 17 Cities — Bi-monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts — Editorial, Rev. Jesse H. Jones — Industrial Agreements — Current Comment on Labor Questions: Open and Closed Shop — Labor Legislation in Other States and Foreign Countries — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts — Net Profits of Labor and Capital — The Inheritance Tax — Absence after Pay Day — Pay of Navy Yard Workmen — Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904 — Industrial Agreements — Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905 — The Loom System — Weekly Day of Rest — Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works — The Census Enumerators of 1905 — Average Retail Prices, October and April — Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905 — Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905 — Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing — Industrial Agreements — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-Collectable Indebtedness — Pawnbrokers' Pledges — Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations — Labor Legislation in 1906 — Current Comment on Labor Questions: The Inheritance Tax — Industrial Information — Industrial Agreements — Trade Union Notes — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 43, September, 1906. Organization of Trade Schools — Textile Schools

in the United States — Convention of Labor Bureaus — Maternity Aid — Stone-meal as a Fertilizer — Injunctions against Strikes and Lockouts — Industrial Information — Industrial Agreements — Trade Union Notes — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Trade Union Directory for 1906.

No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes — Child Labor and the Census — Cotton Manufacturing in Massachusetts in 1850 and 1905 — Railroad Pensions in the United States and Canada — Convict Labor in Massachusetts — The President on Labor Matters — Trade Union Notes — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Industrial Agreements — Current Comment: Old-age Pensions — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.

No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts — State Free Employment Office — Insurance against Unemployment in Foreign Countries — The Metropolitan District — Population: Boston and Massachusetts — Labor Legislation: United States and Canada, 1906 — Industrial Agreements — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Tax-payers — Distributive Co-operation in New England — Industrial Education for Shoe Workers — Technical Education: England and the United States — Females in Gainful Occupations, 1895, 1905 — Strikes and Lockouts: Massachusetts, 1905-06. — State Free Employment Office — Labor Legislation in Foreign Countries, 1906 — Current Comment: Large versus Small Families — Trade Union Notes — Industrial Agreements — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

No. 48, April, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and Other States, No. 1, Comparison for Certain Industries — The German Workman — Business Advertising — Postal Savings Banks — State Free Employment Office — Trade Union Notes — Industrial Agreements — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS

No. 49

MAY, 1907.

CONTAINING :

Manufactures : Massachusetts and Other
States. No. 2.

Immigrant Aliens Destined for Massa-
chusetts.

Average Retail Prices — April, 1907.

State Free Employment Office.

Quarterly Record of Strikes and Lock-
outs.

Recent Court Decisions Relating to
Labor.

Excerpts.

Statistical Abstracts.

Industrial Information.

PUBLISHED BY THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *Chief.*

FRANK H. DROWN, *First Clerk.*

WM. G. GRUNDY, *Second Clerk.*



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1907.

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MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

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VOL. XI, No. 5.

MAY, 1907.

WHOLE No. 49.

Editor: CHAS. F. PIDGIN, Chief of Bureau.

Associate Editors: FRANK H. DROWN, ROSWELL F. PHELPS, FRANK S. DROWN.

MANUFACTURES:

MASSACHUSETTS AND OTHER STATES, 1900-1905.

No. 2. Comparison for 300 Cities.

The following table exhibits the value of goods made in 300 cities and towns having a population of 8,000 or more, according to the Federal Census of 1900. The figures are presented for the two census years 1900 and 1905, together with the increase or decrease in the latter year as compared with former year expressed in amounts and percentages. They are arranged according to the rank as shown by the product in the year 1905. The cities and towns in Massachusetts in order to be readily seen are printed in full-face type.

The city of Boston ranks fifth in the list and produced 1.25 per cent of the total product in 1900 and the same percentage in 1905.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND STATES.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
New York, N. Y.,	1	\$1,172,870,261	\$1,526,523,006	\$353,652,745	30.15
Chicago, Ill.,	2	797,879,141	955,036,277	157,157,136	19.70
Philadelphia, Pa.,	3	519,981,812	591,388,078	71,406,266	13.73
St. Louis, Mo.,	4	193,732,788	267,397,038	73,574,250	37.98
Boston, Mass.,	5	162,764,523	184,351,163	21,586,640	13.26
Cleveland, Ohio,	6	126,156,839	172,115,101	45,958,262	36.43
Cincinnati, Ohio,	7	141,677,997	166,059,050	24,381,053	17.21
Pittsburg, Pa.,	8	165,002,687	165,428,881	426,194	0.26
Baltimore, Md.,	9	135,107,626	151,546,580	16,438,954	12.17
Newark, N. J.,	10	112,728,045	150,055,227	37,327,182	33.11
Buffalo, N. Y.,	11	105,627,182	147,377,873	41,750,691	39.53
Milwaukee, Wis.,	12	110,854,102	138,881,545	28,027,443	25.28
San Francisco, Cal.,	13	107,023,567	137,788,233	30,764,666	28.75
Detroit, Mich.,	14	88,365,924	128,761,658	40,395,734	45.71
Minneapolis, Minn.,	15	94,407,774	121,593,120	27,185,346	28.80
Kansas City, Kan.,	16	80,023,107	96,473,050	16,449,943	20.56
Providence, R. I.,	17	78,657,103	91,980,963	13,323,860	16.94
New Orleans, La.,	18	57,446,116	84,604,006	27,157,890	47.28
Louisville, Ky.,	19	66,110,474	83,204,125	17,093,651	25.86
Rochester, N. Y.,	20	59,668,959	82,747,370	23,078,411	38.68
Indianapolis, Ind.,	21	59,322,234	82,227,950	22,905,716	38.61
Jersey City, N. J.,	22	72,929,690	75,740,934	2,811,244	3.85
South Omaha, Neb.,	23	69,508,899	67,415,177	1,093,722	1.50
Peoria, Ill.,	24	44,569,371	60,920,411	16,351,040	36.69
Bayonne, N. J.,	25	38,601,429	60,633,761	22,032,332	57.08

¹ Decrease.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND STATES.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
Lynn, Mass.,	26	\$39,347,493	\$55,003,023	\$15,655,530	39.79
Paterson, N. J.,	27	48,502,044	54,673,083	6,171,039	12.72
Omaha, Neb.,	28	38,074,244	54,003,704	15,929,460	41.84
Worcester, Mass.,	29	46,793,372	52,144,965	5,351,593	11.44
Youngstown, Ohio,	30	33,908,459	48,126,885	14,218,426	41.93
Lawrence, Mass.,	31	41,741,980	48,036,593	6,294,613	15.08
Lowell, Mass.,	32	41,202,984	46,879,212	5,676,228	13.78
Allegheny, Pa.,	33	53,195,378	45,830,272	¹ 7,365,106	¹ 13.85
Toledo, Ohio,	34	31,976,094	44,823,004	12,846,910	40.18
Bridgeport, Conn.,	35	33,536,276	44,586,519	11,050,243	32.95
Fall River, Mass.,	36	39,102,710	43,473,105	4,370,395	11.18
Cambridge, Mass.,	37	29,092,103	42,407,064	13,314,961	45.77
Columbus, Ohio,	38	34,748,433	40,435,531	5,687,098	16.37
New Haven, Conn.,	39	34,899,437	39,666,118	4,766,681	13.66
Dayton, Ohio,	40	31,015,293	39,596,773	8,581,480	27.67
St. Paul, Minn.,	41	30,056,079	38,318,704	8,262,625	27.49
Brockton, Mass.,	42	24,855,352	37,790,982	12,935,620	52.04
East St. Louis, Ill.,	43	32,400,957	37,586,198	5,185,241	16.00
Denver, Col.,	44	37,906,171	36,660,410	¹ 1,245,761	¹ 3.29
Kansas City, Mo.,	45	23,588,653	35,573,049	11,984,396	50.81
Syracuse, N. Y.,	46	26,546,297	34,823,751	8,277,454	31.18
Los Angeles, Cal.,	47	15,133,696	34,814,475	19,680,779	130.05
Perth Amboy, N. J.,	48	14,061,072	34,800,402	20,739,330	147.49
Akron, Ohio,	49	22,015,643	34,004,243	11,988,600	54.45
Joliet, Ill.,	50	26,131,625	33,788,700	7,657,075	29.30
Camden, N. J.,	51	17,969,953	33,587,273	15,617,319	86.91
Yonkers, N. Y.,	52	17,303,690	33,548,688	16,244,998	93.88
Schenectady, N. Y.,	53	17,604,859	33,084,451	15,479,592	87.93
Trenton, N. J.,	54	28,458,068	32,719,945	4,261,877	14.98
Waterbury, Conn.,	55	30,330,300	32,367,359	2,037,059	6.72
Troy, N. Y.,	56	28,738,800	31,860,829	3,122,029	10.86
Grand Rapids, Mich.,	57	22,228,487	31,032,589	8,804,102	39.61
Reading, Pa.,	58	32,682,061	30,848,175	¹ 1,833,886	¹ 5.61
Holyoke, Mass.,	59	24,092,610	30,731,332	6,638,722	27.56
Manchester, N. H.,	60	24,628,345	30,696,926	6,068,581	24.64
Wilmington, Del.,	61	30,586,810	30,390,039	¹ 196,771	¹ 0.64
New Bedford, Mass.,	62	23,397,491	29,469,349	6,071,858	25.95
Newcastle, Pa.,	63	20,015,798	29,433,635	9,417,837	47.05
Elizabeth, N. J.,	64	22,861,375	29,300,801	6,439,426	28.17
Terre Haute, Ind.,	65	26,295,629	29,291,654	2,996,025	11.39
Johnstown, Pa.,	66	21,364,745	28,891,806	7,527,061	35.23
Portland, Ore.,	67	16,903,707	28,651,321	11,747,614	69.50
Anaconda, Mont.,	68	21,002,055	28,581,530	7,579,475	36.09
Duquesne, Pa.,	69	20,333,476	28,494,303	8,160,827	40.13
Richmond, Va.,	70	23,048,353	28,202,607	5,154,254	22.36
Hartford, Conn.,	71	23,828,961	25,973,651	2,144,690	9.00
Springfield, Mass.,	72	18,155,071	25,860,250	7,705,179	42.44
Pawtucket, R. I.,	73	19,271,582	25,846,899	6,575,317	34.12
Atlanta, Ga.,	74	14,418,834	25,745,650	11,326,816	78.56
Seattle, Wash.,	75	15,322,531	25,406,574	10,084,043	65.81
Haverhill, Mass.,	76	23,418,790	24,446,594	1,027,804	4.39
Wheeling, W. Va.,	77	15,074,345	23,297,475	8,223,130	54.55
Nashville, Tenn.,	78	15,301,096	23,109,601	7,808,505	51.03
McKeesport, Pa.,	79	36,058,447	23,054,412	¹ 13,004,035	¹ 36.06
Somerville, Mass.,	80	20,064,519	22,955,197	2,890,678	14.41
Utica, N. Y.,	81	16,479,327	22,880,317	6,400,990	38.84
Tacoma, Wash.,	82	10,301,353	22,803,169	12,501,816	121.36
Passaic, N. J.,	83	12,804,805	22,782,725	9,977,920	77.92
Memphis, Tenn.,	84	14,233,483	21,346,817	7,113,334	49.98
Seranton, Pa.,	85	24,741,837	20,453,285	¹ 4,288,552	¹ 17.33
Albany, N. Y.,	86	17,268,690	20,208,715	2,940,025	17.03
Erie, Pa.,	87	16,492,886	19,911,567	3,418,681	20.73
Woonsocket, R. I.,	88	14,744,900	19,260,537	4,515,637	30.63
Evansville, Ind.,	89	12,167,524	19,201,716	7,034,192	57.81
Ansonia, Conn.,	90	18,515,043	19,132,455	617,412	3.33
Washington, D. C.,	91	16,426,498	18,359,159	1,932,751	11.77
Harrisburg, Pa.,	92	14,993,827	17,146,338	2,150,511	14.34
Allentown, Pa.,	93	14,990,437	16,966,550	1,976,113	13.18
Niagara Falls, N. Y.,	94	8,540,184	16,915.7	8,375,602	98.07
Chester, Pa.,	95	14,940,165	16,644	1,704,677	11.41
Racine, Wis.,	96	11,676,150	16,455	4,782,815	40.96
Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	97	11,135,435	16,279,706	5,144,271	46.20
Steelton, Pa.,	98	14,034,342	15,745,628	1,711,286	12.19
Dallas, Tex.,	99	9,488,252	15,627,668	6,139,416	64.71
Watertown, Mass.,	100	5,330,026	15,524,675	10,194,649	191.27
Fitchburg, Mass.,	101	13,008,021	15,390,507	2,382,486	18.32
South Bend, Ind.,	102	12,959,866	15,321,151	2,361,285	18.22
Rockford, Ill.,	103	11,021,550	15,276,129	4,254,579	38.60
South Bethlehem, Pa.,	104	9,964,054	15,275,411	5,311,357	53.31
Chattanooga, Tenn.,	105	10,517,886	15,193,909	4,676,023	44.46
Fort Wayne, Ind.,	106	11,262,672	15,129,562	3,866,890	34.33
Des Moines, Ia.,	107	8,396,495	15,084,958	6,688,463	79.66
Amsterville, N. Y.,	108	10,643,310	15,007,276	4,363,966	41.00
New Britain, Conn.,	109	11,096,030	14,959,543	3,863,513	34.82
Sioux City, Ia.,	110	14,227,068	14,760,751	533,683	3.75

CITIES, TOWNS, AND STATES.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
Lancaster, Pa.,	111	\$12,750,429	\$14,647,681	\$1,897,252	14.88
Lorain, Ohio,	112	9,481,388	14,491,091	5,009,703	52.84
Topeka, Kan.,	113	8,356,774	14,448,869	6,092,095	72.90
Altoona, Pa.,	114	11,273,287	14,349,963	3,076,676	27.29
York, Pa.,	115	10,559,780	14,258,696	3,698,916	35.03
Hoboken, N. J.,	116	10,483,079	14,077,305	3,594,226	34.29
Hamilton, Ohio,	117	10,655,486	13,992,574	3,337,088	31.32
Binghamton, N. Y.,	118	10,539,242	13,907,403	3,368,161	31.96
Chelsea, Mass.,	119	9,518,700	13,879,159	4,360,459	45.81
Meriden, Conn.,	120	11,750,440	13,763,548	2,013,108	17.13
Davenport, Ia.,	121	9,872,327	13,695,978	3,823,651	38.73
Springfield, Ohio,	122	12,115,941	13,654,423	1,538,482	12.70
Taunton, Mass.,	123	11,544,150	13,644,586	2,100,436	18.19
Houston, Tex.,	124	7,491,971	13,564,019	6,072,048	81.05
Auburn, N. Y.,	125	9,575,000	13,420,863	3,845,863	40.17
Great Falls, Mont.,	126	9,334,378	13,291,979	3,957,601	42.40
Moline, Ill.,	127	9,302,054	13,158,429	3,856,375	41.46
Kalamazoo, Mich.,	128	7,186,368	13,141,767	5,955,399	82.87
Nashua, N. H.,	129	10,096,064	12,858,382	2,762,318	27.36
Knoxville, Tenn.,	130	6,201,840	12,432,880	6,231,040	100.47
Steubenville, Ohio,	131	4,547,049	12,369,677	7,822,628	172.04
Kenosha, Wis.,	132	7,333,653	12,362,600	5,028,947	68.57
Battle Creek, Mich.,	133	6,301,000	12,298,244	5,997,244	95.18
Salem, Mass.,	134	10,711,626	12,202,217	1,491,191	13.92
Williamsport, Pa.,	135	9,725,726	11,738,473	2,012,747	20.70
St. Joseph, Mo.,	136	11,361,939	11,573,720	211,781	1.86
Winston, N. C.,	137	4,887,649	11,353,296	6,465,647	132.29
Tampa, Fla.,	138	7,082,693	11,264,123	4,181,430	59.04
Wilkesbarre, Pa.,	139	8,616,765	11,240,893	2,624,128	30.45
Malden, Mass.,	140	6,602,462	11,235,635	4,633,173	70.17
Plymouth, Mass.,	141	5,530,015	11,115,713	5,585,698	101.01
Naugatuck, Conn.,	142	8,886,676	11,069,573	2,122,897	23.89
Quincy, Ill.,	143	7,918,728	10,748,224	2,829,496	35.73
Bellaire, Ohio,	144	8,837,646	10,712,438	1,874,792	21.21
Canton, Ohio,	145	9,575,473	10,591,143	1,015,670	10.61
Saginaw, Mich.,	146	8,652,978	10,403,508	1,750,530	20.23
Ottumwa, Ia.,	147	8,683,006	10,374,183	1,691,177	19.48
Jamestown, N. Y.,	148	7,731,083	10,349,752	2,618,669	33.87
Sacramento, Cal.,	149	9,494,633	10,319,416	824,783	8.69
Cohoes, N. Y.,	150	11,031,169	10,289,822	741,347	6.72
Peabody, Mass.,	151	6,943,736	10,236,669	3,292,933	47.42
Duluth, Minn.,	152	7,810,737	10,139,009	2,328,272	29.81
Sheboygan, Wis.,	153	6,906,757	10,086,648	3,179,891	46.04
Attleborough, Mass.,	154	8,751,427	10,050,384	1,298,957	14.84
Dunkirk, N. Y.,	155	5,225,996	9,909,260	4,683,264	89.61
Fresno, Cal.,	156	2,752,201	9,849,001	7,096,800	257.86
Torrington, Conn.,	157	9,178,320	9,674,124	495,804	5.40
McGroose, Mass.,	158	3,416,240	9,450,929	6,034,689	176.65
Elgin, Ill.,	159	6,386,243	9,349,274	2,963,031	46.40
Gloversville, N. Y.,	160	9,070,520	9,340,763	270,243	2.98
Dubuque, Ia.,	161	9,651,247	9,279,414	371,833	3.85
Portland, Me.,	162	7,333,750	9,132,801	1,799,051	24.53
Oakland, Cal.,	163	5,368,258	9,072,539	3,704,281	69.00
Newport News, Va.,	164	5,937,820	9,053,906	3,116,086	52.48
Quincy, Mass.,	165	3,011,950	8,982,446	5,970,496	198.23
New Brunswick, N. J.,	166	5,791,321	8,916,983	3,125,662	53.97
Spokane, Wash.,	167	3,756,119	8,820,852	5,064,733	135.11
Augusta, Ga.,	168	7,984,324	8,829,305	844,981	10.58
Oshkosh, Wis.,	169	8,080,559	8,796,705	715,706	8.86
Alton, Ill.,	170	4,250,389	8,696,814	4,446,425	104.61
Decatur, Ill.,	171	5,133,677	8,667,302	3,533,625	68.83
Rome, N. Y.,	172	5,548,622	8,631,427	3,082,805	55.56
Pittsfield, Mass.,	173	5,753,546	8,577,358	2,823,812	49.08
Middletown, Ohio,	174	5,800,095	8,537,993	2,737,898	47.20
Lewiston, Me.,	175	7,778,941	8,527,649	748,708	9.62
Harrison, N. J.,	176	6,086,477	8,408,924	2,322,447	38.16
Watertown, N. Y.,	177	6,887,831	8,371,618	1,483,787	21.54
Jackson, Mich.,	178	6,709,995	8,348,125	1,638,130	24.41
Anderson, Ind.,	179	8,295,533	8,314,760	19,227	0.23
Lima, Ohio,	180	6,222,432	8,155,586	1,933,154	31.07
Pottstown, Pa.,	181	7,357,503	8,144,723	787,220	10.70
LaCrosse, Wis.,	182	7,676,581	8,139,432	462,851	6.03
Danbury, Conn.,	183	6,527,163	8,065,652	1,538,489	23.57
North Adams, Mass.,	184	10,741,495	8,035,705	2,705,790	25.19
Stockton, Cal.,	185	5,525,391	8,029,490	2,504,099	45.32
Portsmouth, Ohio,	186	6,658,441	7,970,674	1,312,233	19.71
Winona, Minn.,	187	6,013,517	7,850,236	1,836,719	30.54
Chicopee, Mass.,	188	5,388,930	7,715,653	2,326,723	43.18
Hammond, Ind.,	189	25,070,551	7,671,203	17,399,348	69.40
Birmingham, Ala.,	190	8,599,418	7,592,958	1,006,460	11.70
Oswego, N. Y.,	191	7,486,637	7,592,125	105,488	1.41
Salt Lake City, Utah,	192	4,278,926	7,543,983	3,265,057	76.31
Leominster, Mass.,	193	5,396,528	7,501,720	2,105,192	39.01
Marlborough, Mass.,	194	4,498,385	7,468,849	2,970,464	66.03
San Antonio, Tex.,	195	5,988,681	7,402,262	1,413,581	23.60

CITIES, TOWNS, AND STATES.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
Wichita, Kan.,	196	\$3,329,097	\$7,389,844	\$4,060,747	121.98
Mansfield, Ohio,	197	6,076,124	7,353,578	1,277,454	21.02
Aurora, Ill.,	198	5,638,191	7,329,028	1,690,837	29.99
Macon, Ga.,	199	5,451,900	7,297,347	1,845,447	33.85
Peekskill, N. Y.,	200	1,782,977	7,251,997	5,468,920	306.73
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,	201	5,576,562	7,206,914	1,630,352	29.24
Waltham, Mass.,	202	5,889,792	7,149,697	1,259,905	21.39
Newbury, N. Y.,	203	5,357,742	7,142,327	1,784,585	33.31
Columbus, Ga.,	204	5,061,485	7,079,702	2,018,217	39.87
Warwick, R. I.,	205	6,019,989	7,051,971	1,031,982	17.14
Zanesville, Ohio,	206	5,708,137	7,047,637	1,339,500	23.47
Elmira, N. Y.,	207	6,596,603	6,984,095	387,492	5.87
Lebanon, Pa.,	208	7,658,296	6,978,458	¹ 679,838	¹ 8.88
Biddeford, Me.,	209	5,472,254	6,948,722	1,476,468	26.98
Gloucester, Mass.,	210	6,292,772	6,920,984	628,212	9.98
Lansing, Mich.,	211	2,942,306	6,887,415	3,945,109	134.08
Butler, Pa.,	212	1,403,026	6,832,007	5,428,981	386.95
Newburyport, Mass.,	213	5,140,554	6,809,979	1,669,425	32.48
Hyde Park, Mass.,	214	4,383,959	6,739,307	2,355,348	53.73
Richmond, Ind.,	215	4,753,546	6,731,740	1,978,194	41.62
Kewanee, Ill.,	216	4,166,098	6,729,381	2,563,283	61.53
Phillipsburg, N. J.,	217	4,584,886	6,684,173	2,099,287	45.79
Appleton, Wis.,	218	3,861,284	6,672,457	2,811,173	72.80
North Tonawanda, N. Y.,	219	6,293,686	6,499,312	205,626	3.27
Muncie, Ind.,	220	7,041,676	6,476,267	¹ 565,409	¹ 8.03
East Liverpool, Ohio,	221	4,749,165	6,437,090	1,687,925	35.54
Auburn, Me.,	222	5,965,633	6,407,157	441,524	7.40
San Jose, Cal.,	223	3,291,641	6,388,445	3,096,804	94.08
Concord, N. H.,	224	4,210,522	6,387,372	2,176,850	51.70
Superior, Wis.,	225	6,835,496	6,356,981	¹ 478,515	¹ 7.00
Burlington, Vt.,	226	6,066,184	6,355,754	289,570	4.77
Savannah, Ga.,	227	3,750,000	6,340,004	2,590,004	69.07
Muskegon, Mich.,	228	4,527,467	6,319,441	1,791,974	39.58
Michigan City, Ind.,	229	6,032,301	6,314,226	281,925	4.67
Flint, Mich.,	230	4,713,044	6,177,170	1,464,126	31.07
Orange, N. J.,	231	2,995,688	6,150,635	3,154,947	105.32
Everett, Mass.,	232	4,437,180	6,135,560	1,698,470	38.23
Elwood, Ind.,	233	9,433,513	6,111,083	¹ 3,322,430	¹ 35.22
Covington, Ky.,	234	5,478,764	6,099,715	620,951	11.33
Dover, N. H.,	235	5,440,353	6,042,901	602,548	11.08
Norwich, Conn.,	236	5,935,160	6,022,391	87,231	1.47
Charleston, S. C.,	237	5,713,315	6,007,094	293,779	5.14
Berlin, N. H.,	238	5,985,306	5,989,119	3,813	0.06
Warren, Pa.,	239	3,681,254	5,976,905	2,295,651	62.36
West Hoboken, N. J.,	240	4,769,436	5,947,267	1,177,831	24.70
Norristown, Pa.,	241	4,106,834	5,925,243	1,818,409	44.28
Norfolk, Va.,	242	4,691,779	5,900,129	1,208,350	25.75
Petersburg, Va.,	243	5,293,527	5,890,574	597,047	11.28
Stamford, Conn.,	244	3,920,010	5,890,416	1,970,406	50.27
Webster, Mass.,	245	4,007,872	5,867,769	1,859,897	46.41
Westfield, Mass.,	246	4,440,797	5,818,130	1,377,333	31.02
Lockport, N. Y.,	247	5,352,669	5,807,980	455,311	8.51
Pottsville, Pa.,	248	4,829,806	5,805,788	975,982	20.21
Springfield, Ill.,	249	3,467,045	5,796,637	2,329,592	67.19
Burlington, Ia.,	250	4,450,380	5,779,337	1,328,957	29.86
Bloomington, Ill.,	251	3,011,899	5,777,060	2,765,161	91.81
Northampton, Mass.,	252	4,706,820	5,756,381	1,049,561	22.30
Fort Worth, Tex.,	253	3,487,544	5,668,391	2,180,847	62.53
Easton, Pa.,	254	5,424,668	5,654,594	229,926	4.24
Bay City, Mich.,	255	5,775,525	5,620,866	¹ 154,659	¹ 2.68
Newark, Ohio,	256	2,879,368	5,612,587	2,733,219	94.92
Middletown, Conn.,	257	4,152,071	5,604,676	1,452,605	34.99
Fond du Lac, Wis.,	258	2,860,742	5,599,606	2,738,864	95.74
Roanoke, Va.,	259	5,397,993	5,544,907	146,914	2.72
Phoenixville, Pa.,	260	3,321,599	5,499,891	2,178,292	65.58
Adams, Mass.,	261	3,894,071	5,492,001	1,597,930	41.03
Clinton, Mass.,	262	5,042,549	5,457,865	415,316	8.24
Leadville, Colo.,	263	5,882,949	5,445,586	¹ 437,363	¹ 7.43
Jacksonville, Fla.,	264	1,798,607	5,340,264	3,541,657	196.91
Rock Island, Ill.,	265	4,621,530	5,332,967	711,437	15.39
Springfield, Mo.,	266	3,433,800	5,293,315	1,859,515	54.15
Newport, Ky.,	267	3,547,667	5,231,084	1,683,417	47.45
Lincoln, Neb.,	268	2,763,484	5,222,620	2,459,136	88.99
Central Falls, R. I.,	269	4,511,182	5,090,984	579,802	12.85
Muscatine, Ia.,	270	5,219,787	5,039,640	¹ 180,147	¹ 3.45
East Providence, R. I.,	271	5,347,316	5,035,288	¹ 312,028	¹ 5.84
Gardner, Mass.,	272	4,386,077	5,019,019	632,942	14.43
Kingston, N. Y.,	273	3,952,340	5,000,922	1,048,582	26.53
Lynchburg, Va.,	274	2,993,551	4,965,435	1,971,884	65.87
Geneva, N. Y.,	275	2,716,145	4,951,964	2,235,819	82.32
Mobile, Ala.,	276	3,485,669	4,942,331	1,456,662	41.79
Weymouth, Mass.,	277	5,388,531	4,921,955	466,576	8.66
Beaver Falls, Pa.,	278	6,228,808	4,907,536	¹ 1,321,272	¹ 21.21
Clinton, Ia.,	279	6,203,316	4,906,355	¹ 1,296,961	¹ 20.91
Willimantic, Conn.,	280	3,022,862	4,902,447	1,879,585	62.18

CITIES, TOWNS, AND STATES.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
Adrian, Mich..	281	\$2,124,923	\$4,897,426	\$2,772,503	130.48
Sandusky, Ohio,	282	2,833,506	4,878,563	2,045,057	72.17
Green Bay, Wis.,	283	2,709,251	4,873,027	2,163,776	79.87
Charlotte, N. C.,	284	4,186,644	4,849,630	662,986	15.84
Wakefield, Mass.,	285	2,647,130	4,807,723	2,160,598	81.62
Port Huron, Mich.,	286	3,626,816	4,789,589	1,162,773	32.06
Glen Falls, N. Y.,	287	3,993,634	4,780,331	786,697	19.70
Sharon, Pa.,	288	3,764,983	4,776,914	1,011,931	26.88
Danville, Va.,	289	3,693,792	4,774,818	1,081,026	29.27
Ironton, Ohio,	290	5,410,528	4,755,304	¹ 655,224	¹ 12.11
New London, Conn.,	291	4,221,058	4,709,628	488,570	11.57
Waterloo, Ia.,	292	2,088,222	4,693,888	2,605,666	124.78
Little Rock, Ark.,	293	3,379,030	4,689,787	1,310,757	38.79
Olean, N. Y.,	294	6,210,156	4,677,477	¹ 1,532,679	¹ 24.68
Columbia, S. C.,	295	3,133,903	4,676,944	1,543,041	49.24
Woburn, Mass.,	296	4,002,576	4,654,067	651,491	16.28
Bloomfield, N. J.,	297	3,370,924	4,645,483	1,274,559	37.81
Wausau, Wis.,	298	3,380,557	4,644,457	1,263,900	37.39
Lafayette, Ind.,	299	3,514,276	4,631,415	1,117,139	31.79
Lincoln, R. I.,	300	3,922,846	4,598,438	675,592	17.22

¹ Decrease.

Of the 300 cities and towns named in the preceding table, 43, or 14.33 per cent, are in Massachusetts.

The other cities and towns in Massachusetts containing over 8,000 population are presented in the next table and the rank shown according to the rank of cities and towns in the United States.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Rank in 1905	VALUE OF GOODS MADE		INCREASE IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1900	
		1900	1905	Amounts	Percent- ages
Southbridge,	320	\$3,512,171	\$4,201,853	\$689,682	2.65
Framingham,	323	3,007,301	4,173,579	1,166,278	38.78
Newton,	326	3,679,273	4,140,996	461,723	12.55
Beverly,	329	3,781,498	4,101,168	319,670	8.45
Ware,	338	3,071,400	3,783,696	712,296	23.19
Amesbury,	346	3,672,573	3,614,692	¹ 57,881	¹ 1.58
Natick,	352	2,722,225	3,453,094	730,869	26.85
Milford,	355	2,552,150	3,390,504	838,354	32.85
Danvers,	446	2,393,814	2,017,908	¹ 375,906	¹ 15.70
Medford,	508	1,132,131	871,820	¹ 260,311	¹ 22.99
Brookline,	518	485,359	732,845	247,486	50.99
Arlington,	531	256,411	493,208	236,797	92.35
Revere,	538	155,813	355,060	199,247	127.88

¹ Decrease.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS¹ DESTINED FOR MASSACHUSETTS, 1897-1906.

As a declared destination for immigrants, Massachusetts, numerically considered, has always been one of the leading States in this country. For the last six years it has held either third or fourth rank, being exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. On the basis of the estimated population of Massachusetts in 1906 (3,059,248) the number of immigrant aliens declaring this State to be their destination (73,863) was one immigrant alien for every 41.4 persons resident in the State.

¹ An "immigrant alien" is a person, not already a citizen of the United States, who enters this country with the avowed intention of settling here and who is not returning to resume a domicile formerly acquired here.

There was a steady increase in the proportion of immigrants admitted to the United States and destined for Massachusetts from 1892 to 1895 inclusive. The percentages for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, were, respectively, 6.90, 8.08, 9.09, and 11.61. In 1896, the proportion fell to 10.65 per cent, in 1897 it remained the same, and since 1897 it has gradually decreased as shown in the following table:

YEARS.	Number of Immigrant Aliens ¹ whose Destination was Massachusetts	Total Immigrant Aliens ¹ admitted to the United States	Percentages of Total Immigrant Aliens ¹ whose Destination was Massachusetts
1897,	24,581	230,832	10.65
1898,	23,849	229,299	10.40
1899,	30,754	311,715	9.87
1900,	39,474	448,572	8.80
1901,	41,789	487,918	8.56
1902,	50,939	648,743	7.85
1903,	65,757	857,046	7.67
1904,	58,411	812,870	7.19
1905,	72,151	1,026,499	7.03
1906, ¹	73,863	1,100,735	6.71
1897-1901,	160,447	1,708,336	9.39
1902-1906,	321,121	4,445,893	7.22
1897-1906,	481,568	6,154,229	7.82

¹ In the above table the returns for 1906 are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier years, because in 1905 and in prior years *all* aliens arriving at ports of the United States, with the exception of those merely in transit to other countries, were reported as "alien arrivals." During the year 1906 there have been segregated from those arriving, not only aliens in transit, but all aliens returning from visits abroad to resume previously established permanent domicils in the United States, and all coming simply as visitors or tourists with the intention of returning to homes abroad. It will be seen, therefore, that the total, 1,100,735, for 1906, includes only what are termed "immigrant aliens," *i.e.*, those who intend to settle in the United States. To this number should be added 65,618 "non-immigrant aliens," making a total for comparative purposes of 1,166,353 "alien arrivals." To the figures for 1905 and prior years should be added the numbers of aliens in transit in order that the totals may be comparable with the total, 1,166,353, alien arrivals in 1906. Thus to the total, 1,026,499, for 1905 should be added 33,256 aliens in transit, making a total for comparative purposes of 1,059,755. By subtracting the revised total for 1905 from that for 1906 there is a balance of 106,598 in favor of 1906, or an increase of about 10 per cent as compared with an increase of somewhat over seven per cent on the unrevised basis. The totals for the years 1897 to 1905 are directly comparable as they stand in the table.

It will be seen from the table that there was a gradual decrease in the percentage of immigrant aliens declaring their destination as Massachusetts when compared with the total immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, the decrease varying from 10.65 per cent in 1897 to 6.71 per cent in 1906. On the other hand, with two exceptions (in 1898 and 1904) numerical increases are noted annually from 1897 to 1906. Considering the five-year period, 1897-1901, out of a total of 1,708,336 immigrant aliens 160,447, or 9.39 per cent, declared their destination to be Massachusetts. During the following five-year period, from 1902 to 1906, out of a total of 4,445,893 immigrant aliens 321,121, or 7.22 per cent, so declared their destination. During the ten-year period, 1897 to 1906, inclusive, 481,568 immigrant aliens out of 6,154,229 were destined for this State, this number being 7.82 per cent of the total.

The next table shows, by races or peoples, for the year ending June 30, 1906, the number of immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, the number destined for Massachusetts, and the corresponding percentages.

RACES.	Number of Immigrant Aliens ad- mitted to the United States, 1906	Number of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1906	Percentages of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1906
Italian,	286,814	18,089	6.31
Hebrew,	153,748	9,052	5.89
Polish,	95,835	7,788	8.13
Irish,	40,959	7,530	18.38
Portuguese,	8,729	6,042	69.22
English,	45,079	5,129	11.38
Greek,	23,127	3,879	16.77
Scandinavian,	58,141	3,723	6.40
Finnish,	14,136	2,219	15.70
Lithuanian,	14,257	2,050	14.38
Scotch,	16,463	1,998	12.14
German,	86,813	1,285	1.48
All others,	256,634	5,079	1.98
TOTALS,	1,100,735	73,863	6.71

Numerically, the Italian race, with 18,089 persons declaring their destination to be Massachusetts in 1906, outclassed all other races, but this number represented only 6.31 per cent of the total Italian immigrant aliens admitted to the United States. On the other hand the 6,042 Portuguese destined for Massachusetts represented 69.22 per cent of the total number of Portuguese admitted to the United States; the 7,530 Irish destined for Massachusetts represented 18.38 per cent of the total Irish; the 3,879 Greeks represented 16.77 per cent of the total Greeks; the 2,219 Finns represented 15.70 per cent of the total Finns; while the 941 Syrians destined for Massachusetts (classed with "All others" in the above table) represented 16.16 per cent of the total number of Syrians admitted to the United States.

Of the people of certain races who come to the United States in large numbers a comparatively few of each race have declared Massachusetts to be their destination. Thus, out of 44,272 Croatians and Slovenians admitted to the United States in 1906 only 39 were destined for Massachusetts; out of 44,261 Magyars, only 75; out of 38,221 Slovaks, only 202; of 16,257 Ruthenians (Russniak), only 353; and of 14,243 Japanese, only 39.

For comparison with the foregoing table the following table arranged on a similar plan, for the five years 1902-06, has been compiled:

RACES.	Number of Immigrant Aliens ad- mitted to the United States, 1902-06	Number of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1902-06	Percentages of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1902-06
Italian,	1,123,243	74,178	6.60
Irish,	196,668	41,305	21.00
Polish,	417,992	34,359	8.22
Hebrew,	523,785	32,078	6.12
English,	180,816	25,822	14.28
Scandinavian,	316,581	23,826	7.53
Portuguese,	33,664	21,671	64.37
Finnish,	74,037	12,728	17.19
Greek,	70,387	11,817	16.79
Lithuanian,	71,702	9,472	13.21
Scotch,	52,741	7,284	13.81
German,	367,427	5,135	1.40
All others,	1,016,850	21,446	2.11
TOTALS,	4,445,893	321,121	7.22

For the five year period 1902-06, the order of the four leading races of persons destined for Massachusetts, numerically considered, was: Italian, Irish, Polish, and Hebrew, while in 1906 the order was Italian, Hebrew, Polish, and

Irish. Thus the Italians held first place for the period as a whole and also in 1906; the Irish have fallen from second to fourth place, being replaced by the Hebrews who advanced from fourth to second place, while the Poles continued to hold third place in 1906.

Comparing the numbers of immigrant aliens admitted to the United States with the numbers destined for Massachusetts by races, for the period 1902-06, we find that the 21,671 Portuguese destined for Massachusetts represented 61.37 per cent of the total number of Portuguese admitted to the United States; the 196,668 Irish represented 21.00 per cent of the total Irish; the 12,728 Finns represented 17.19 per cent of the total Finns; the 11,817 Greeks represented 16.79 per cent of the total Greeks; and the 25,822 English represented 11.28 per cent of the total English.

For the Italian, Polish, and Hebrew races, which ranked first, third, and fourth numerically, the percentages of numbers destined for Massachusetts of the numbers admitted to the United States were, respectively, only 6.60 per cent, 8.22 per cent, and 6.12 per cent.

The following table shows by occupations the number of immigrant aliens admitted to the United States, the number destined for Massachusetts, and the corresponding percentages for the year 1906:

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Immigrant Aliens admitted to United States, 1906	Number of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1906	Percentages of Immigrant Aliens destined for Massachusetts, 1906
<i>Professional,</i>	<i>13,766</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>5.11</i>
Teachers,	2,071	185	8.93
Engineers,	2,324	95	4.09
Musicians,	1,511	75	4.96
Others,	7,860	349	4.44
<i>Skilled,</i>	<i>177,122</i>	<i>11,852</i>	<i>6.69</i>
Tailors,	26,982	1,707	6.33
Carpenters and joiners,	18,185	1,078	5.93
Shoemakers,	12,622	1,040	8.24
Weavers and spinners,	3,481	774	22.23
Clerks and accountants,	11,345	683	6.02
Masons,	11,779	555	4.71
Mariners,	8,737	532	6.09
Others,	83,991	5,483	6.53
<i>Miscellaneous,</i>	<i>624,387</i>	<i>43,181</i>	<i>6.92</i>
Laborers,	226,345	18,610	8.22
Servants,	115,984	11,957	10.31
Farm laborers,	239,125	10,217	4.27
Others,	42,933	2,397	5.58
<i>No occupation (including women and children),</i>	<i>285,460</i>	<i>18,126</i>	<i>6.38</i>

From this table it appears that 5.11 per cent of the alien arrivals having professional occupations declared their destination to be Massachusetts; 6.69 per cent of the skilled workmen also so declared their intention. Massachusetts received a large proportion of weavers and spinners, getting 22.23 per cent of all those who were admitted to the United States. Of the domestic servants 11.957, or 10.31 per cent, declared their destination to be this State. The general laborers arriving in this country numbered 226,345, of which number 18,610, or 8.22 per cent, were destined for Massachusetts.

Immigrants Becoming Public Charges.

Under an agreement made March 28, 1891, between the Massachusetts State Board of Charity and the Treasury Department of the United States, and continued under the recently established Department of Commerce and Labor, the Commonwealth is reimbursed from the immigrant fund, which is maintained by head-tax collections, for the support of such alien immigrants

as have entered the State, fallen into serious distress, and become a public charge, within one year after their landing in the country,—such distress having arisen from causes existing subsequent to their landing. In cases where the causes of distress existed prior to landing, and the immigrants have become a public charge within three years after landing, it is the duty of the steamship companies bringing such immigrants into the United States to carry them back again, and also to reimburse the State for the expense of their support. In both instances the claim, if finally established, is allowed from the date of the first notice by the State Board to the United States Commissioner of Immigration for the ports of Massachusetts.

Under the provisions of the contract, the State Board reported to the Commissioner of Immigration during the past five years, from 1902 to 1906 inclusive, 1,775 cases of immigrants who had fallen into distress. Of this number 1,065 cases were verified and allowed, the State receiving reimbursement. The amount received by the Board as reimbursement for the care of alien immigrants who had become public charges, and transmitted to the Treasury of the Commonwealth for the five years under consideration was \$17,810. Of this amount \$13,021 was received from the Immigration Fund and \$4,789 from steamship companies.

The following table shows immigrant aid by years:

Immigrants Aided by the State.

YEARS.	Number Aided by the State	Number for which the State was Reimbursed	Reimbursement from the Immigration Fund	Reimbursement from Steamship Companies	Total Reimbursement
1902, ¹	325	193	\$2,504	\$824	\$3,328
1903, ¹	414	245	3,625	1,173	4,798
1904, ¹	363	218	2,821	1,374	4,192
1905, ²	297	186	2,420	1,129	3,549
1906, ³	376	223	1,651	292	1,943
TOTALS, ³	1,775	1,065	\$13,021	\$4,789	\$17,810

¹ Twelve months, ending September 30.

² Fourteen months, ending November 30.

³ Five years and two months.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES—APRIL, 1907.

Since May, 1904, the Bureau has published semi-annually the average retail prices of certain necessities of household consumption prevailing in 17 cities of the Commonwealth. In this issue of the Bulletin, in place of showing the figures for each of the 17 cities, a different plan has been adopted showing the average price for the State, then the highest and lowest price, and the name of the city in which the highest and lowest price prevails. We have, however, the tabulated results for the separate cities, and should any one desire them they will be forwarded upon request. Those of our readers who wish to make comparisons other than those shown are referred to past numbers of the Bulletin.

To illustrate the proper method of reading the following, we will consider the line relating to bread flour by the barrel. In this month our agents

reported that they had obtained quotations on the actual sales of 1,414 barrels in the 17 cities, the average retail price of which was \$5.851 a barrel. We find the highest price in the city of Springfield, viz., \$6.209, and the lowest price in Fitchburg, \$5.391. The other lines may be read in a similar manner.

ARTICLES.	Basis	THE STATE	HIGHEST		LOWEST	
		Average Price	Price	City	Price	City
Groceries.						
FLOUR:						
Bread,	bag	\$0.748	\$0.829	Springfield	\$0.694	Lynn
	barrel	5.851	6.209	Springfield	5.391	Fitchburg
Pastry,	pound	0.033	0.035	Brockton ¹	0.029	Holyoke
	bag	0.628	0.737	Springfield	0.572	Fall River
Buckwheat,	pound	0.046	0.051	New Bedford	0.035	Lowell
Entire wheat,	pound	0.041	0.046	Brockton ²	0.034	Holyoke
Graham,	pound	0.035	0.05	Holyoke	0.03	Lynn
Rye,	pound	0.034	0.053	Holyoke	0.025	Worcester
MEAL:						
Corn,	pound	0.029	0.047	Holyoke	0.025	Worcester
Oat,	pound	0.042	0.05	Fall River ³	0.035	Fitchburg
Rye,	pound	0.033	0.05	Holyoke	0.025	Worcester
COFFEE:						
Blend,	pound	0.282	0.368	Springfield	0.216	Lynn
Java,	pound	0.275	0.347	Fitchburg	0.246	Fall River
Mocha-Java,	pound	0.312	0.347	Lynn	0.238	Brockton
TEA:						
Black,	pound	0.481	0.696	Worcester	0.383	New Bedford
Green,	pound	0.462	0.572	Salem	0.384	Lowell
Mixed,	pound	0.476	0.551	Haverhill	0.337	New Bedford
SUGAR:						
Cut loaf,	pound	0.076	0.092	Holyoke	0.066	Fall River
Granulated,	pound	0.055	0.078	Holyoke	0.05	Brockton ⁴
Powdered,	pound	0.076	0.10	Holyoke	0.065	Fall River ⁵
Yellow,	pound	0.05	0.055	Newburyport	0.048	New Bedford
MOLASSES:						
Cooking,	gallon	0.387	0.436	Fall River	0.25	Lynn ⁶
New Orleans,	gallon	0.544	0.65	Woburn	0.46	Fitchburg
Porto Rico,	gallon	0.505	0.621	Holyoke	0.408	Newburyport
SYRUP,	gallon	0.423	0.55	Gloucester	0.313	New Bedford
VINEGAR:						
Cider,	gallon	0.233	0.256	New Bedford	0.20	Haverhill
White wine,	gallon	0.233	0.31	New Bedford	0.20	Gloucester ⁷
BUTTER:						
Cooking,	pound	0.246	0.32	Springfield	0.192	New Bedford
Creamery,	pound	0.332	0.36	Gloucester	0.315	Fall River
Dairy,	pound	0.302	0.35	Haverhill	0.27	Taunton
CHEESE:						
New York,	pound	0.181	0.195	Lynn	0.162	Holyoke
Sage,	pound	0.191	0.20	Fall River ⁸	0.17	Worcester
Eggs:						
Eastern,	dozen	0.243	0.263	Lawrence	0.22	New Bedford
Near by,	dozen	0.265	0.35	Lynn	0.221	Newburyport
Western,	dozen	0.223	0.244	Springfield	0.19	New Bedford
BEANS:						
Medium,	quart	0.079	0.10	Brockton ⁹	0.065	Worcester
Pea,	quart	0.083	0.094	Boston ¹⁰	0.072	Lynn
Red kidney,	quart	0.118	0.139	Springfield	0.107	Worcester
Yellow eye,	quart	0.10	0.127	Springfield	0.086	Woburn
PEASE:						
Dried,	quart	0.081	0.094	Springfield	0.063	Woburn
Split,	quart	0.093	0.12	Holyoke	0.08	Fitchburg
RICE:						
Good,	pound	0.077	0.098	Springfield	0.062	Fitchburg
Head,	pound	0.087	0.10	Springfield	0.05	New Bedford
TAPIOCA:						
Flake,	pound	0.083	0.10	Holyoke	0.068	Lowell
Pearl,	pound	0.085	0.091	Taunton	0.072	Worcester

¹ \$0.035 also in Gloucester and New Bedford.

² \$0.046 also in Woburn.

³ \$0.05 also in Holyoke.

⁴ \$0.05 also in Worcester.

⁵ \$0.065 also in Worcester.

⁶ \$0.25 also in Taunton.

⁷ \$0.20 also in Haverhill and Lowell.

⁸ \$0.20 also in Fitchburg, Lowell, Lynn, and Newburyport.

⁹ \$0.10 also in New Bedford and Newburyport.

¹⁰ \$0.094 also in Holyoke.

ARTICLES.	Basis	THE STATE	HIGHEST		LOWEST	
		Average Price	Price	City	Price	City
Groceries—Con.						
SAGO,	pound	\$0.078	\$0.094	Holyoke	\$0.061	Fitchburg
BREAD SODA,	pound	0.071	0.099	Springfield	0.051	Fitchburg
SALERATUS,	pound	0.08	0.10	Holyoke	0.05	Fitchburg
STARCH,	pound	0.062	0.088	Gloucester	0.051	Worcester
SOAP, LAUNDRY	cake	0.048	0.05	Boston ¹	0.042	Lynn
KEROSENE OIL,	gallon	0.133	0.142	Salem	0.113	Holyoke
PICKLES:						
Cucumber,	quart	0.132	0.195	Boston	0.10	Fitchburg ²
Mixed,	quart	0.163	0.233	Newburyport	0.129	Lawrence
Provisions.						
BEEF, CORNED:						
Brisket,	pound	0.121	0.152	Springfield	0.086	Lowell
Flank,	pound	0.055	0.077	Woburn	0.039	Lynn
Rib (thick end),	pound	0.103	0.134	Taunton	0.05	Holyoke
Shoulder,	pound	0.101	0.141	Springfield	0.063	Brockton
BEEF, ROAST:						
Rib,	pound	0.15	0.184	Springfield	0.104	Lowell
Rib roll,	pound	0.154	0.246	Springfield	0.11	Brockton ³
Rump (back),	pound	0.156	0.242	Lawrence	0.118	Brockton
Rump (face),	pound	0.164	0.22	Fall River	0.125	Worcester
Shoulder,	pound	0.122	0.134	Worcester	0.098	Haverhill
Sirloin,	pound	0.204	0.249	Taunton	0.147	Brockton
Vein,	pound	0.157	0.216	Springfield	0.124	Worcester
BEEFSTEAK:						
Chuck,	pound	0.129	0.16	Taunton	0.106	Brockton
Hamburger,	pound	0.116	0.152	Newburyport	0.094	Lynn
Round,	pound	0.178	0.214	Woburn	0.149	Lynn
Rump,	pound	0.27	0.30	Woburn	0.184	Springfield
Sirloin,	pound	0.249	0.282	Salem	0.171	Lynn
BEEF, DRIED						
BEEF, SOUP (shin bone),	pound	0.296	0.36	Lawrence	0.254	Haverhill
	pound	0.048	0.058	Haverhill ⁴	0.034	Salem
LAMB:						
Chop,	pound	0.226	0.288	Taunton	0.19	Lynn
Forequarter,	pound	0.107	0.129	Taunton	0.087	Fall River
Hindquarter,	pound	0.151	0.18	New Bedford ⁵	0.122	Worcester
Leg,	pound	0.166	0.205	Taunton	0.148	Lynn
Loin,	pound	0.166	0.25	Springfield	0.10	Fall River
PORK:						
Chop,	pound	0.148	0.175	Springfield	0.137	Newburyport
Roast,	pound	0.133	0.158	Springfield	0.12	Brockton
Spare rib,	pound	0.104	0.12	Newburyport ⁶	0.09	New Bedford
Salt,	pound	0.123	0.136	Springfield	0.112	Lynn
VEAL:						
Chop,	pound	0.201	0.249	Springfield	0.161	Lynn
Cutlet,	pound	0.272	0.295	Springfield	0.191	Fitchburg
Forequarter,	pound	0.109	0.142	Springfield	0.086	Salem
Hindquarter,	pound	0.15	0.179	Springfield	0.122	Fall River
Leg,	pound	0.166	0.193	Taunton	0.151	Lawrence
Loin,	pound	0.161	0.245	Holyoke	0.126	Brockton
POULTRY:						
Chicken,	pound	0.208	0.243	Taunton	0.188	Lynn
Fowl,	pound	0.179	0.195	Newburyport	0.164	Lynn
Turkey,	pound	0.231	0.263	Fitchburg	0.21	Brockton
BACON:						
Side,	pound	0.179	0.20	Springfield	0.163	Haverhill
Slice,	pound	0.199	0.247	Springfield	0.179	Lawrence
HAM:						
Slice,	pound	0.251	0.296	Springfield	0.22	Lowell
Whole,	pound	0.165	0.185	Gloucester	0.152	Taunton
SAUSAGES:						
Bologna,	pound	0.104	0.118	Boston	0.092	Fall River
Frankfurters,	pound	0.117	0.133	Newburyport	0.10	Lowell ⁷
Pork,	pound	0.129	0.142	Lowell	0.104	Worcester
SHOULDER:						
Corned,	pound	0.114	0.121	Gloucester	0.11	Worcester
Smoked,	pound	0.115	0.126	Woburn	0.104	Fitchburg
LIVER,						
TRIPE,	pound	0.083	0.10	Newburyport ⁸	0.056	Worcester
	pound	0.073	0.103	Boston	0.05	Woburn

¹ \$0.05 also in Brockton, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lowell, New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Springfield, and Woburn.

⁶ \$0.12 also in Taunton.

² \$0.10 also in Haverhill.

⁴ \$0.058 also in Springfield.

⁷ \$0.10 also in Woburn.

³ \$0.11 also in Taunton.

⁵ \$0.18 also in Taunton.

⁸ \$0.10 also in Salem.

ARTICLES.	Basis	THE STATE	HIGHEST		LOWEST	
		Average Price	Price	City	Price	City
Provisions—Con.						
LARD:						
Best leaf,	pound	\$0.143	\$0.154	Holyoke	\$0.123	Woburn
Pure,	pound	0.127	0.14	Gloucester	0.12	Springfield ¹
Cottolene,	pound	0.111	0.129	Salem	0.10	Holyoke
Fish.						
CLAMS:						
In shell,	quart	0.065	0.149	Springfield	0.042	Newburyport
Shucked,	quart	0.262	0.378	Springfield	0.236	Woburn
COD:						
Fresh,	pound	0.086	0.137	Springfield	0.064	Lynn
Salt,	pound	0.113	0.15	Woburn	0.094	Fall River
FINNAN HADDIE,	pound	0.108	0.15	Gloucester	0.10	Boston ²
HADDOCK,	pound	0.077	0.109	Fitchburg ³	0.058	Fall River
HALIBUT:						
Fresh,	pound	0.202	0.237	Worcester	0.151	Lynn
Smoked,	pound	0.226	0.27	Fall River	0.185	Springfield
MACKEREL:						
Fresh,	apiece	0.169	0.40	Haverhill	0.097	Lynn
Salt,	apiece	0.145	0.241	Holyoke	0.104	Lynn
OYSTERS,	quart	0.432	0.571	Gloucester	0.394	Woburn
SALMON, SMOKED	pound	0.282	0.35	Lowell	0.25	Fitchburg ⁴
Vegetables.						
CABBAGE,	pound	0.029	0.036	Haverhill	0.023	New Bedford
ONIONS,	quart	0.062	0.078	Springfield	0.046	Lynn
POTATOES:						
Sweet,	pound	0.046	0.06	Lowell	0.037	Taunton
White,	peck	0.21	0.238	Taunton	0.191	Lynn
TURNIPS:						
White,	pound	0.022	0.04	Woburn	0.015	Newburyport
Yellow,	pound	0.023	0.028	Woburn	0.018	Lynn
Fruit.						
APPLES:						
Dried,	pound	0.128	0.141	Newburyport	0.109	Fitchburg
Fresh,	peck	0.415	0.513	Fall River	0.276	Haverhill
APRICOTS, DRIED	pound	0.213	0.25	Gloucester	0.135	Lowell
BANANAS,	dozen	0.192	0.239	Holyoke	0.153	Worcester
CITRON,	pound	0.266	0.295	Haverhill	0.226	Worcester
CRANBERRIES,	quart	0.112	0.12	Holyoke ⁵	0.088	Gloucester ⁶
CURRENTS,	pound	0.12	0.13	Holyoke	0.108	Lowell
LEMONS,	dozen	0.221	0.283	Holyoke	0.187	Lynn
ORANGES,	dozen	0.316	0.407	Springfield	0.239	Lawrence
PEACHES (DRIED),	pound	0.162	0.201	Salem	0.137	Lawrence
PRUNES,	pound	0.094	0.125	Holyoke	0.082	Fitchburg ⁷
RAISINS,	pound	0.122	0.138	Holyoke	0.107	Fitchburg ⁸
RAISINS, SEEDLESS	pound	0.128	0.172	Springfield	0.111	Fitchburg
RAISINS, SULTANA	pound	0.152	0.254	Springfield	0.12	Brockton
Fuel.						
COAL:						
Egg,	ton	7.248	8.00	Fitchburg	6.75	Gloucester ⁹
Furnace,	ton	7.015	8.00	Lowell	6.50	Boston ¹⁰
Nut,	ton	7.309	8.00	Fitchburg	6.75	Salem
Stove,	ton	7.357	8.00	Fitchburg	6.75	Salem
WOOD:						
Hard,	cord	8.712	14.00	Gloucester	5.23	Taunton
Soft,	cord	6.703	12.00	Gloucester	4.076	Taunton

¹ \$0.12 also in Woburn.⁵ \$0.12 also in Newburyport.⁸ \$0.107 also in Lynn.² \$0.10 also in Fall River.⁶ \$0.088 also in Haverhill.⁹ \$6.75 also in Salem.³ \$0.109 in Gloucester.⁷ \$0.082 also in Lynn.¹⁰ \$6.50 also in Salem.⁴ \$0.25 also in Newburyport, Woburn, and Worcester.

In the following recapitulation we have brought together the different articles in each of the 17 cities considered and present an average retail price per basis for these cities for the month of April in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907. The columns headed "Quantities" indicate the number of bags,

barrels, pounds, etc., upon which the quotations were based. For instance, the average price of bread flour per barrel was based upon the quotations from 1,486½ barrels in April, 1905; 1,676 barrels in April, 1906; and 1,414 barrels in April, 1907. For another illustration we will take corn meal by the pound. In April, 1905, the average price was based upon 12,295 pounds; in April, 1906, upon 9,332 pounds; and in April, 1907, 11,747 pounds. These quotations were obtained from establishments in the 17 cities engaged in the same kind of business, and in the opinion of the Bureau should be accepted as indicative of the conditions at the time specified as regards the retail prices of articles considered.

RECAPITULATION.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1905		APRIL, 1906		APRIL, 1907	
		Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price
Groceries.							
FLOUR:							
Bread,	bag	5,620	\$0.947	9,491	\$0.746	10,775	\$0.748
	barrel	1,486½	7.393	1,676	5.484	1,414	5.851
Pastry,	pound	6,094	.04	8,765	.032	8,118	.033
	bag	1,996	.87	2,227	.639	3,180	.628
Buckwheat,	pound	3,176	.045	2,920	.043	5,253	.046
Entire wheat,	pound	5,055	.043	7,830	.039	5,219	.041
Graham,	pound	5,995	.034	5,417	.033	7,764	.035
Rye,	pound	3,228	.034	3,175	.033	4,813	.034
MEAL:							
Corn,	pound	12,295	.028	9,332	.028	11,747	.029
Oat,	pound	10,571	.035	10,916	.036	14,329	.042
Rye,	pound	3,456	.033	2,915	.032	3,914	.033
COFFEE:							
Blend,	pound	8,262	.265	7,181	.243	16,698	.282
Java,	pound	3,160	.321	2,517	.319	5,571	.275
Mocha-Java,	pound	7,705	.313	14,079	.283	9,569	.312
TEA:							
Black,	pound	9,112	.509	10,854	.517	13,467	.481
Green,	pound	3,027	.492	2,968	.521	3,026½	.462
Mixed,	pound	5,859	.488	6,567	.509	8,131	.476
SUGAR:							
Cut loaf,	pound	5,285	.081	5,540	.072	7,308	.076
Granulated,	pound	185,596	.067	196,930	.051	261,296	.055
Powdered,	pound	5,782	.08	7,211	.07	9,709	.076
Yellow,	pound	6,027	.06	6,049	.048	8,263	.05
MOLASSES:							
Cooking,	gallon	1,377	.419	747	.359	1,120	.387
New Orleans,	gallon	1,240	.538	1,262	.514	983	.544
Porto Rico,	gallon	2,849½	.501	1,402	.491	2,320	.505
SYRUP,	gallon	828	.464	574	.487	449	.423
VINEGAR:							
Cider,	gallon	2,144	.222	2,072	.223	2,802	.233
White wine,	gallon	767	.231	567	.207	613	.233
BUTTER:							
Cooking,	pound	3,240	.243	2,295	.211	3,210	.246
Creamery,	pound	44,957	.31	89,928	.253	107,510	.332
Dairy,	pound	4,513	.279	3,061	.263	7,063	.302
CHEESE:							
New York,	pound	6,580	.165	7,157	.172	14,304	.181
Sage,	pound	1,006	.172	1,478	.176	1,264	.191
EGGS:							
Eastern,	dozen	4,625	.239	10,009	.214	15,441	.243
Near by,	dozen	16,064	.258	21,575	.25	27,215	.265
Western,	dozen	16,915	.213	21,047	.199	38,908	.223
BEANS:							
Medium,	quart	4,177	.084	9,005	.069	2,411	.079
Pea,	quart	17,071	.089	24,914	.089	33,448	.083
Red kidney,	quart	3,566	.122	5,206	.12	5,783	.118
Yellow eye,	quart	3,600	.111	7,014	.097	6,515	.10
PEASE:							
Dried,	quart	2,508	.079	2,527	.077	3,791	.081
Split,	quart	1,807	.09	2,522	.09	3,077	.093

RECAPITULATION — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1905		APRIL, 1906		APRIL, 1907	
		Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price
Groceries — Con.							
RICE:							
Good,	pound	6,613	\$0.064	7,767	\$0.068	10,740	\$0.077
Head,	pound	5,043	.085	9,149	.084	5,719	.087
TAPIOCA:							
Flake,	pound	617	.057	702	.068	746	.083
Pearl,	pound	3,083	.057	2,672	.066	3,301	.085
SAGO,	pound	780	.073	731	.075	885	.078
BREAD SODA,	pound	2,380	.064	1,713	.065	1,519	.071
SALERATUS,	pound	1,798	.073	1,728	.067	2,033	.08
STARCH,	pound	3,967	.063	4,966	.055	6,374	.062
SOAP, LAUNDRY	cake	26,549	.048	46,217	.049	39,920	.048
KEROSENE OIL,	gallon	17,595	.133	14,910	.129	18,068	.133
PICKLES:							
Cucumber,	quart	3,055	.114	2,314	.125	3,859	.132
Mixed,	quart	1,944	.161	1,609	.151	2,290	.163
Provisions.							
BEEF, CORNED:							
Brisket,	pound	20,176	.097	19,531	.112	23,990	.121
Flank,	pound	16,847	.053	16,374	.053	25,602	.055
Rib (thick end),	pound	23,159	.099	22,476	.102	29,757	.103
Shoulder,	pound	3,925	.086	5,352	.098	5,462	.101
BEEF, ROAST:							
Rib,	pound	37,831	.128	30,130	.153	39,751	.15
Rib roll,	pound	8,271	.125	11,774	.122	15,294	.154
Rump (back),	pound	7,777	.171	9,107	.155	12,755	.156
Rump (face),	pound	10,448	.162	12,698	.156	15,179	.164
Shoulder,	pound	12,336	.103	10,053	.122	12,341	.122
Sirloin,	pound	17,699	.207	19,232	.206	29,975	.204
Vein,	pound	7,055	.155	8,755	.152	9,886	.157
BEEFSTEAK:							
Chuck,	pound	12,694	.117	9,726	.115	12,861	.129
Hamburger,	pound	14,979	.094	13,796	.103	18,000	.116
Round,	pound	46,533	.159	36,575	.177	63,910	.178
Rump,	pound	26,820	.258	24,816	.263	44,019	.27
Sirloin,	pound	27,484	.23	23,461	.252	36,916	.249
BEEF, DRIED	pound	964	.29	1,198	.277	1,712	.296
BEEF, SOUP (shin bone),	pound	23,382	.044	17,941	.046	24,322	.048
LAMB:							
Chop,	pound	17,373	.188	13,897	.224	17,560	.226
Forequarter,	pound	25,124	.093	20,215	.10	25,588	.107
Hindquarter,	pound	23,942	.136	15,046	.143	19,490	.151
Leg,	pound	16,572	.155	20,730	.157	28,311	.166
Loin,	pound	15,461	.194	10,401	.145	10,672	.166
PORK:							
Chop,	pound	23,154	.133	22,315	.145	29,585	.148
Roast,	pound	39,530	.12	38,776	.132	54,980	.133
Spare rib,	pound	10,224	.095	8,182	.097	9,180	.104
Salt,	pound	17,465	.101	14,595	.11	27,050	.123
VEAL:							
Chop,	pound	5,280	.202	4,193	.202	5,337	.201
Cutlet,	pound	3,734	.251	3,917	.267	5,121½	.272
Forequarter,	pound	10,760	.099	7,976	.103	9,229	.109
Hindquarter,	pound	12,240	.129	7,229	.143	6,659	.15
Leg,	pound	9,425	.144	9,011	.159	8,922	.166
Loin,	pound	6,456	.159	5,344	.143	4,990	.161
POULTRY:							
Chicken,	pound	13,392	.21	16,977	.213	22,390	.208
Fowl,	pound	17,996	.177	21,852	.178	26,846	.179
Turkey,	pound	4,848	.259	7,315	.251	12,544	.231
BACON:							
Side,	pound	6,713	.144	6,409	.151	11,786	.179
Sliced,	pound	7,511	.164	6,370	.169	9,717	.199
HAM:							
Sliced,	pound	10,335	.203	9,393	.223	12,911	.251
Whole,	pound	15,771	.128	16,874	.144	27,759	.165
SAUSAGES:							
Bologna,	pound	4,489	.099	4,688	.102	5,413	.104
Frankfurters,	pound	9,088	.117	9,195	.113	12,159	.117
Pork,	pound	9,966	.115	9,254	.115	11,608	.129

RECAPITULATION — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1905		APRIL, 1906		APRIL, 1907	
		Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price	Quantities	Average Retail Price
Provisions—Con.							
SHOULDER:							
Corned,	pound	8,728	\$0.088	8,633	\$0.103	10,371	\$0.114
Smoked,	pound	16,425	.087	17,180	.102	23,514	.115
LIVER,	pound	8,867	.079	9,930	.081	10,806	.083
TRIPE,	pound	5,078	.075	6,198	.077	7,371	.073
LARD:							
Best leaf,	pound	6,400	.115	9,157	.124	9,634	.143
Pure,	pound	13,458	.099	8,947	.111	21,402	.127
Cottolene,	pound	1,185	.104	607	.111	2,337	.111
Fish.							
CLAMS:							
In shell,	quart	—	—	—	—	14,648	.065
Shucked,	quart	—	—	—	—	5,712	.262
COD:							
Fresh,	pound	34,277	.092	48,220	.08	45,060	.086
Salt,	pound	8,780	.122	7,381	.114	13,378	.113
FINNAN HADDIE,	pound	18,950	.092	11,950	.092	14,025	.108
HADDOCK,	pound	—	—	—	—	90,270	.077
HALIBUT:							
Fresh,	pound	17,865	.198	25,812	.171	27,494	.202
Smoked,	pound	3,996	.207	2,753	.204	2,411	.226
MACKEREL:							
Fresh,	apiece	1,571	.293	3,507	.175	7,882	.169
Salt,	apiece	4,634	.127	3,801	.155	4,737	.145
OYSTERS,	quart	—	—	—	—	10,193	.432
SALMON, SMOKED	pound	2,659	.25	1,565	.263	1,432	.282
Vegetables.							
CABBAGE,	pound	30,671	.023	26,251	.043	45,297	.029
ONIONS,	quart	13,689	.065	17,737	.045	27,486	.062
POTATOES:							
Sweet,	pound	2,870	.051	6,849	.044	11,503	.046
White,	peck	18,058	.159	18,603	.25	32,756	.21
TURNIPS:							
White,	pound	7,827	.021	8,513	.024	19,429	.022
Yellow,	pound	15,634	.022	19,155	.023	24,916	.023
Fruit.							
APPLES:							
Dried,	pound	2,613	.108	4,947	.139	3,796	.128
Fresh,	peck	2,237½	.321	1,710	.588	8,046	.415
APRICOTS (dried),	pound	2,637	.139	3,890	.144	1,217	.213
BANANAS,	dozen	2,588	.131	2,826	.18	6,805	.192
CITRON,	pound	790	.18	756	.188	879½	.266
CRANBERRIES,	quart	3,136	.106	271	.215	10,344	.112
CURRENTS,	pound	2,905	.104	3,940	.098	4,339	.12
LEMONS,	dozen	3,500	.185	6,224	.185	5,918	.221
ORANGES,	dozen	14,543	.234	14,512	.28	19,019½	.316
PEACHES (dried),	pound	1,436	.137	2,178	.145	1,017	.162
PRUNES,	pound	15,104	.081	14,077	.097	17,909	.094
RAISINS,	pound	7,023	.094	4,458	.098	6,003	.122
RAISINS, SEEDLESS	pound	2,242	.113	1,622	.112	2,338	.128
RAISINS, SULTANA	pound	883	.138	704	.138	369	.152
Fuel.							
COAL:							
Egg,	ton	10,670½	7.081	5,359	7.238	5,896½	7.248
Furnace,	ton	6,681	6.753	3,235	6.952	2,620	7.015
Nut,	ton	11,002½	7.106	5,160	7.267	6,935½	7.309
Stove,	ton	15,696½	7.124	7,736	7.374	11,375½	7.357
WOOD:							
Hard,	cord	687½	8.624	487½	6.677	546½	8.712
Soft,	cord	653½	6.941	397½	5.618	431½	6.703

In the preceding table the average prices resulting from quotations from 141 articles are shown. Of these, groceries include 53, provisions 50, fish 12, vegetables six, fruit 14, and fuel, six.

Influence of Locality upon Prices—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	APRIL, 1907, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1906		ARTICLES.	APRIL, 1907, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1906	
	Cities Re- porting Increase	Cities Re- porting Decrease ¹		Cities Re- porting Increase	Cities Re- porting Decrease ¹
Vegetables—Con.			Fruit—Con.		
Potatoes, white . . .	—	17	Peaches, dried . . .	13	3
Turnips, white . . .	6	8	Prunes, . . .	9	8
Turnips, yellow . . .	7	9	Raisins, . . .	14	3
Fruit.			Raisins, seedless . . .	9	2
Apples, dried . . .	1	14	Raisins, sultana . . .	7	2
Apples, fresh . . .	—	4	Fuel.		
Apricots, dried . . .	16	1	Coal, egg . . .	2	15
Bananas, . . .	6	6	Coal, furnace . . .	4	12
Citron, . . .	16	—	Coal, nut . . .	7	10
Cranberries, . . .	—	8	Coal, stove . . .	4	13
Currants, . . .	16	1	Wood, hard . . .	12	5
Lemons, . . .	15	1	Wood, soft . . .	9	8
Oranges, . . .	13	3			

¹ Includes cities reporting no change.

The consideration of the preceding table must necessarily be upon an arbitrary basis. We present first the names of those articles which show an *increase* in price in nine or more cities.

Articles Showing an Increase in Price.

Groceries: Bread flour by bag or barrel; buckwheat and graham flour; corn and oat meal; blend and Mocha and Java coffee; mixed tea; granulated and powdered sugar; New Orleans molasses; cider and white wine vinegar; creamery butter; New York cheese; near by and Western eggs; dried and split peas; good rice; pearl tapioca; sago; starch; cucumber and mixed pickles.

Provisions: Brisket and flank corned beef; rump (face) for roasting; chuck, hamburger, round, rump, and sirloin steak; dried beef; soup beef (shin bone); lamb chops, forequarter, hindquarter, and leg; pork chops, spare rib, and salt; veal chops, outlet, leg, and loin; side and sliced bacon; sliced and whole ham; Frankfurters and pork sausages; corned and smoked shoulder; liver; best leaf and pure lard.

Fish: Fresh and salt cod; finnan haddie; fresh and smoked halibut; smoked salmon.

Vegetables: Onions.

Fruit: Dried apricots, citron, currants, lemons, oranges, peaches (dried), prunes, common and seedless raisins.

Fuel: Hard and soft wood.

We next present those articles which show a *decrease* in price in nine or more cities (including therewith those cities in which no change was shown).

Articles Showing a Decrease in Price.

Groceries: Pastry flour by bag; entire wheat flour; rye meal; Java coffee; black and green tea; cut loaf and yellow sugar; pea, red kidney, and yellow eye beans; laundry soap; kerosene oil.

Provisions: Rib corned beef; rib and sirloin beef for roasting; pork roast; veal forequarter; chicken and fowl; bologna sausages; tripe.

Fish: Salt mackerel.

Vegetables: Cabbage, white potatoes, and yellow turnips.

Fruit: Dried apples.

Fuel: Egg, furnace, nut, and stove coal.

From the preceding summaries it is evident that it may be truthfully said that the prices of many necessities of life have advanced—in *certain cities*, but it may be as truthfully said that the prices of many necessities of life are lower—in *certain cities*. The *local influence* is thus strongly manifested, and too much reliance should not be placed upon sweeping assertions of increases or decreases, particularly if the localities in which quotations are obtained are not mentioned. It would be possible to present quotations showing marked increases, and, on the other hand, quotations indicating great decreases. The only reliable statistical presentation is one which gives quotations from representative localities, and brings into full relief the local conditions therein.

In the next table each city is credited with the number of articles showing an increase in price in April, 1907, as compared with prices in April, 1906, and also with the number of articles showing a decrease or no change in price between the two periods of comparison.

Increase and Decrease by Locality.

CITIES.	Articles Showing Increase	Articles Showing Decrease or No Change	Excess of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	CITIES.	Articles Showing Increase	Articles Showing Decrease or No Change	Excess of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Boston, .	111	23	+ 88	New Bedford, .	70	60	+ 10
Brockton, .	66	52	+ 14	Newburyport, .	70	42	+ 28
Fall River, .	66	56	+ 10	Salem, .	96	31	+ 65
Fitchburg, .	57	65	— 8	Springfield, .	82	33	+ 49
Gloucester, .	69	47	+ 22	Taunton, .	57	70	— 13
Haverhill, .	61	55	+ 6	Woburn, .	60	43	+ 17
Holyoke, .	69	45	+ 24	Worcester, .	82	38	+ 44
Lawrence, .	71	56	+ 15	TOTALS, .	1,232	818	+ 414
Lowell, .	68	50	+ 18				
Lynn, .	77	52	+ 25				

In 15 cities the number of articles showing an increase in price is in excess of the number of articles showing a decrease in price. In the cities of Fitchburg and Taunton articles showing a decrease in price are greater in number than articles showing an increase in price.

Considering each quotation for a city as a "point" either of increase or decrease, we obtain the results shown in the following table:

CLASSIFICATION.	"Points" of Increase	"Points" of Decrease	Excess of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	CLASSIFICATION.	"Points" of Increase	"Points" of Decrease	Excess of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Groceries, .	455	326	+ 129	Fruit, . .	135	56	+ 79
Provisions, .	469	291	+ 178	Fuel, . .	38	63	— 25
Fish, . .	96	28	+ 68	TOTALS, .	1,232	818	+ 414
Vegetables, .	39	54	— 15				

The "points" aggregate 2,050, of which 1,232, or 60.10 per cent, indicate increases in price and 818, or 39.90 per cent, show decreases. The resultant is a net increase of 414 "points," or 20.20 per cent of 2,050.

In the report for April, 1906,¹ the "points" aggregated 2,032, of which 1,004, or 49.41 per cent, indicated increase in price and 1,028, or 50.59 per cent, showed a decrease. The resultant was a net decrease of 24 "points," or 1.18 per cent of 2,032.

In the report for December, 1906,² the "points" aggregated 2,145, of which 1,267, or 59.07 per cent, indicated increase in price and 878, or 40.93 per cent, showed a decrease. The resultant was a net increase of 389 "points," or 18.14 per cent of 2,145.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

We present herewith a summary of business done by the State Free Employment Office in Boston during the 125 days from December 3, 1906, to April 30, 1907. Table I is taken from the *State Free Employment Offices Gazette No. 6*.

TABLE I. — *Summary of Business Done — 125 Days — December 3, 1906, to April 30, 1907.*

CLASSIFICATION.	100 Days — Dec. 3, 1906, to March 31, 1907	25 Days — April 1, to April 30, 1907	125 Days — Dec. 3, 1906, to April 30, 1907
Registration of Males ,	16,468	3,762	20,330
Positions offered,	8,985	3,071	12,056
Percentages — positions offered of registrations,	64.56	81.63	59.30
Registration of Females ,	5,680	1,401	7,081
Positions offered,	3,601	1,337	4,938
Percentages — positions offered of registrations,	63.40	96.43	69.74
Total registrations,	22,148	5,163	27,311
Total positions offered,	12,586	4,408	16,994
Percentages — positions offered of registrations,	56.83	85.38	62.22
Persons called for by employers,	14,003	4,398	18,401
Positions offered,	12,586	4,408	16,994
Percentages — positions offered of persons called for,	89.88	100.23	92.35

In Table II the industry classes are given for 5,468 persons for whom it is known that positions were actually obtained, as acknowledgment cards were received from the employers.

TABLE II. — *Positions Filled. Acknowledgment Cards Returned.*

INDUSTRY CLASSES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Government,	7	—	7
Professional service,	25	—	25
Domestic service,	410	1,370	1,780
Personal service,	254	270	524
Trade (mercantile service),	678	224	902
Transportation service,	258	—	258
Agriculture (farm laborers),	267	8	275
The Fisheries,	3	1	4
Manufactures,	493	338	831
Laborers (general or day),	346	—	346
Apprentices,	241	11	252
Unskilled workmen,	230	34	264
TOTALS,	3,212	2,256	5,468

Of the 3,212 males, 2,510 were single, 581 were married, while for 121 the conjugal condition was not stated.

¹ See Labor Bulletin No. 41, pp. 234-236.

² See Labor Bulletin No. 44, pp. 479-495.

Of the 2,256 females, 1,817 were single, 398 were married, while for 41 the conjugal condition was not given.

Of the total for both sexes (5,468), 4,327 were single, 979 were married, while the conjugal condition for 162 was not given.

The number of persons accounted for in Table II does not represent all the positions that have been actually filled up to April 30, but only shows the number of persons for whom acknowledgment cards have been received from employers up to that date. The office will not be able to state the exact number of persons securing employment until each employer returns the acknowledgment card with the proper information.

Of the 3,212 males, 1,248 reported that they were at home, 994 were boarding, while in the case of 970 the inquiry was not answered.

Of the 2,256 females, 586 were at home, 768 were boarding, while for 902 the information could not be obtained.

Considering both sexes, of the total (5,468), 1,834 were at home, 1,762 were boarding, while for 1,872 the information was not obtained.

Table III shows place of birth, with classification by native and foreign born and by sex.

TABLE III.—*Place of Birth, by Native and Foreign Born and Sex.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
PLACE OF BIRTH.	3,212	2,256	5,468	PLACE OF BIRTH — Con.			
Native Born.	2,114	1,150	3,264	Foreign Born — Con.			
Alabama,	2	—	2	Belgium,	—	2	2
California,	2	1	3	Bermuda,	1	—	1
Colorado,	1	—	1	British Guiana,	1	—	1
Connecticut,	22	13	35	Bulgaria,	1	1	2
Delaware,	1	—	1	Canada,	61	63	124
District of Columbia,	6	1	7	Cape Breton,	—	11	11
Florida,	3	—	3	China,	1	—	1
Georgia,	2	—	2	Corsica,	1	—	1
Illinois,	13	9	22	Cuba,	1	—	1
Indiana,	4	2	6	Denmark,	3	—	3
Iowa,	—	3	3	East Indies,	2	—	2
Kansas,	1	—	1	Egypt,	2	1	3
Kentucky,	2	—	2	England,	157	112	269
Louisiana,	3	2	5	Finland,	6	—	6
Maine,	146	96	242	France,	5	—	5
Maryland,	9	3	12	Germany,	37	15	52
Massachusetts,	1,477	785	2,262	Greece,	12	—	12
Michigan,	10	2	12	Holland,	3	—	3
Mississippi,	1	—	1	Hungary,	3	—	3
Missouri,	9	2	11	Ireland,	302	520	822
Montana,	1	1	2	Isle of Man,	1	—	1
New Hampshire,	69	40	109	Italy,	32	3	35
New Jersey,	5	12	17	Jamaica,	5	—	5
New York,	121	44	165	Mediterranean Islands,	1	—	1
North Carolina,	6	6	12	New Brunswick,	40	49	89
Ohio,	16	2	18	Newfoundland,	10	28	38
Pennsylvania,	20	14	34	New Zealand,	1	—	1
Rhode Island,	34	32	66	Norway,	8	13	21
South Carolina,	5	1	6	Nova Scotia,	86	128	214
South Dakota,	1	—	1	Poland,	5	—	5
Tennessee,	2	2	4	Porto Rico,	1	—	1
Texas,	1	1	2	Portugal,	3	2	5
Vermont,	33	33	66	Prince Edward Island,	19	43	62
Virginia,	19	9	28	Russia,	154	29	183
West Virginia,	1	1	2	Scotland,	40	54	94
Wisconsin,	1	5	6	Shetland Isles,	1	—	1
Not stated,	65	28	93	Spain,	1	—	1
Foreign Born.	1,098	1,106	2,204	Sweden,	53	22	75
Africa,	1	—	1	Switzerland,	3	—	3
Argentina,	1	—	1	Syria,	11	4	15
Armenia,	1	—	1	Turkey,	1	—	1
Austria,	9	4	13	Wales,	3	—	3
Barbadoes,	2	—	2	West Indies,	6	2	8

Of the 3,212 males, 2,114, or 65.82 per cent, were native born and 1,098, or 34.18 per cent, were foreign born.

Of the 2,256 females, 1,150, or 50.98 per cent, were native born and 1,106, or 49.02 per cent, were foreign born.

Considering both sexes, of the total (5,468), 3,264, or 59.69 per cent, were native born and 2,204, or 40.31 per cent, were foreign born.

Of the 2,114 males who were native born, 1,477, or 69.87 per cent, were born in Massachusetts.

Of the 1,150 females who were native born, 785, or 68.26 per cent, were born in Massachusetts.

Of the 3,264 of both sexes, 2,262, or 69.30 per cent, were born in Massachusetts.

Of the 2,204 of both sexes who were foreign born, 822, or 37.30 per cent, were born in Ireland, while 1,738, or 78.86 per cent (including those born in Ireland), were born in some part of the British Empire.

The native-born applicants gave as their birthplaces, not including Massachusetts, 35 different States of the Union,¹ while the foreign-born applicants gave as their birthplaces 48 different foreign countries or well-known geographical divisions of such countries.

In Table IV, which follows, are given the occupations of the 5,468 persons who have been reported by employers as having been put at work, together with specification by sex and the wages received by them for their services.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex.*

[In the following table, *n. s.* indicates "not specified;" *mob* means "per month with board;" *wkb* means "per week with board."]

MALES.

Agents (freight). 1, \$15.00.
Agents (real estate). 1, \$10.00.
Apprentices (bakery). 1, \$4.00.
Apprentices (bindery). 3, \$4.00; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$6.00; total, 6; average per week, \$4.50.
Apprentices (brass finishers). 1, \$5.00.
Apprentices (building trades). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; total, 7; average per week, \$5.07.
Apprentices (carpets). 1, \$5.00.
Apprentices (cigars). 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.
Apprentices (clothing). 1, \$6.00.
Apprentices (confectionery). 2, \$5.00.
Apprentices (core makers). 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.
Apprentices (counter makers). 1, \$5.00; 2, \$7.50; total, 3; average per week, \$6.67.
Apprentices (dry goods). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; total, 3; average per week, \$4.33.
Apprentices (electricians). 3, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$9.00; total, 5; average per week, \$5.10.
Apprentices (florists). 1, \$6.00.
Apprentices (gold beaters). 1, \$4.00.
Apprentices (gold stamping). 1, \$5.00.
Apprentices (groceries). 2, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 6; average per week, \$6.33.

MALES — Con.

Apprentices (hats and caps). 2, \$3.50; 1, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$4.33.
Apprentices (hostlers). 1, \$5.00.
Apprentices (ice-cream makers). 1, \$6.00.
Apprentices (kitchen work). 1, \$2.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*).
Apprentices (leather). 1, \$3.50; 4, \$4.00; 2, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 8; average per week, \$4.44.
Apprentices (machinists). 1, \$3.00; 1, \$3.50; 2, \$4.00; 3, \$5.00; 1, \$5.40; 10, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$7.60; 2, \$9.00; total, 32; average per week, \$5.89.
Apprentices (mattresses). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; total, 2; average per week, \$4.25.
Apprentices (millinery). 2, \$4.00.
Apprentices (nickel plating). 1, \$5.00.
Apprentices (packers). 1, \$4.00.
Apprentices (pattern makers). 1, \$4.00.
Apprentices (printing). 1, \$3.00; 1, \$3.50; 8, \$4.00; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$5.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 15; average per week, \$4.50. — 1, \$10.00 (*mob*).
Apprentices (provisions). 1, \$6.00.
Apprentices (shoes). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 8, \$6.00; total, 6; average per week, \$5.17.
Apprentices, n. s. 1, \$3.00; 4, \$3.50; 50, \$4.00; 5, \$4.50; 32, \$5.00; 11, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 5, \$8.00; total, 110; average per week, \$4.72.

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex* — Continued.

MALES — Con.

Artists (scenic). 1, \$15.00.
Attendants. 5, \$4.62; 2, \$5.08; 2, \$10.00; total, 9; average per week, \$5.92. — 2, \$5.00 (*wkb*). — 22, \$20.00 (*mob*); 2, \$22.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 26; average, \$20.54 (*mob*).
Bakers. 1, \$7.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$17.31; total, 3; average per week, \$12.10.
Bakers' helpers. 1, \$7.00.
Beil boys. 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.62; 4, \$6.00; 1, \$7.50; total, 7; average per week, \$5.73. — 4, \$6.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 2, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$35.00 (*mob*); total, 6; average, \$21.83 (*mob*).
Blacksmiths. 3, \$15.00.
Blacksmiths' helpers. 5, \$10.00.
Blockers (machine shop). 1, \$12.00.
Bookbinders. 1, \$5.00.
Bookkeepers. 1, \$10.00; 4, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 6; average per week, \$12.17.
Bottle washers. 5, \$7.00.
Boys (grocery). 1, \$4.00.
Boys (insurance). 1, \$4.00.
Boys (printing). 2, \$5.00.
Boys (shoe store). 1, \$4.00.
Brakemen. 1, \$10.00.
Brass finishers. 1, \$10.00; 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15.00; total, 4; average per week, \$13.38.
Brass molders. 1, \$13.50; 4, \$18.00; 1, \$21.00; total, 6; average per week, \$17.75.
Brass polishers. 2, \$12.00; 1, \$16.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.50.
Brass workers. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 7; average per week, \$9.71.
Bundle boys. 2, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; total, 3; average per week, \$4.33.
Bus boys. 1, \$8.00. — 2, \$6.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*).
Butlers. 1, \$25.00 (*mob*).
Cabinet makers. 1, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$15.00; 1, \$16.00; total, 4; average per week, \$12.50.
Carpenters. 3, \$12.00; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$14.00; 2, \$15.00; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$18.00; 7, \$19.08; 1, \$20.00; total, 17; average per week, \$16.81. — 2, \$20.00 (*mob*).
Carpet beaters. 2, \$9.60.
Carriage washers. 1, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 3; average per week, \$13.67.
Cashiers. 1, \$6.00.
Chauffeurs. 1, \$20.00.
Cheek room boys. 1, \$5.00.
Chefs. 1, \$10.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 2; average per week, \$12.50. — 1, \$9.00 (*wkb*).
Chore boys. 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).
Cleaners. 1, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; 2, \$9.00; total, 4; average per week, \$8.25. — 2, \$9.00 and car fares.
Clerks (drug). 1, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 2; average per week, \$11.00.
Clerks (grocery). 1, \$5.00; 4, \$6.00; 1, \$8.00; 4, \$10.00; 6, \$12.00; total, 16; average per week, \$9.31.
Clerks (order). 1, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; total, 3; average per week, \$12.67.
Clerks, n. s. 6, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 5, \$6.00; 3, \$7.00; 5, \$8.00; 1, \$9.00; 4, \$10.00; 7, \$12.00; total, 32; average per week, \$7.91.
Climbers (gypsy moth). 1, \$12.00; 2, \$13.50; total, 3; average per week, \$13.00.

MALES — Con.

Coachmen. 1, \$9.23; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$11.00; total, 3; average per week, \$10.08. — 1, \$30.00 (*mob*).
Coal passers. 1, \$4.62; 1, \$9.00; 2, \$10.50; total, 4; average per week, \$8.66. — 3, \$25.00 (*mob*).
Coal shovelers. 2, \$12.00.
Collectors. 1, \$9.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 2; average per week, \$10.50.
Compositors. 2, \$9.00; 3, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; 3, \$18.00; total, 11; average per week, \$12.82.
Concrete workers. 1, \$12.00.
Cooks. 2, \$5.00; 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 5, \$7.00; 4, \$8.00; 4, \$9.00; 15, \$10.00; 1, \$11.00; 1, \$11.54; 10, \$12.00; 1, \$13.85; 5, \$15.00; 1, \$17.31; total, 52; average per week, \$10.20. — 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 3, \$6.00 (*wkb*); 4, \$7.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$8.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$13.00 (*wkb*); total, 10; average, \$7.20 (*wkb*). — 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$20.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$40.00 (*mob*); total, 5; average, \$25.00 (*mob*).
Coremakers. 1, \$15.00; 2, \$16.50; total, 3; average per week, \$16.00.
Counter men. 1, \$6.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 2; average per week, \$7.00.
Cutters (shoes). 1, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$16.00; total, 4; average per week, \$11.75.
Cutters (skirts). 1, \$12.00.
Cutting machine operators. 1, \$5.00.
Demonstrators. 1, \$8.00.
Die makers. 1, \$15.00.
Dishwashers. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$3.46; 1, \$3.69; 3, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 1, \$4.50; 7, \$5.00; 1, \$5.77; 6, \$6.00; 7, \$7.00; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.00; 1, \$9.23; 1, \$10.00; total, 33; average per week, \$5.80. — 4, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 5, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 5, \$6.00 (*wkb*); 5, \$7.00 (*wkb*); total, 19; average, \$5.58 (*wkb*). — 3, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); 3, \$20.00 (*mob*); 4, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 11; average, \$20.27 (*mob*).
Distributors (circulars). 2, \$6.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 3; average per week, \$6.00. — 4, \$6.00 and car fares.
Door boys. 1, \$3.50; 2, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$3.17.
Draughtsmen (architectural). 1, \$25.00.
Draughtsmen (mechanical). 1, \$12.50.
Drivers (delivery wagons). 1, \$8.00; 1, \$11.00; total, 2; average per week, \$9.50.
Drivers (ice wagons). 2, \$30.00 (*mob*).
Drivers (milk wagons). 1, \$14.00 — 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); 3, \$20.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 6; average, \$21.33 (*mob*).
Drivers, n. s. 1, \$8.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; total, 3; average per week, \$11.33. — 1, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*); total, 2; average, \$4.50 (*wkb*). — 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); 3, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 5; average, \$20.60 (*mob*).
Dyehouse operatives. 1, \$9.00.
Electricians. 1, \$12.00; 2, \$15.00; 1, \$21.00; total, 4; average per week, \$15.75.
Elevator tenders. 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 1, \$4.62; 5, \$5.00; 8, \$6.00; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$6.92; 6, \$7.00; 8, \$8.00; 3, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; total, 37; average per week, \$6.82. — 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$10.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$20.00 (*mob*).
Employees (bakery). 1, \$3.00.
Employees (cigars). 3, \$6.00.
Employees (ink). 1, \$6.00.
Employees (leather). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex* — Continued.

MALES — Con.

Employees (mills). 1, \$9.00; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$20.00; total, 3; average per week, \$13.17.

Employees (nickel plating). 1, \$5.00.

Employees (paints and oils). 1, \$6.00.

Employees (saw mills). 15, \$9.00.

Employees (shoe shop). 1, \$5.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 2; average per week, \$8.50.

Employees (trunk factory). 1, \$5.00.

Engineers (electrical). 1, \$16.50.

Engineers (hoisting). 1, \$18.00.

Engineers (stationary). 2, \$10.00; 3, \$12.00; 5, \$15.00; 3, \$16.00; 1, \$16.25; 2, \$18.00; 1, \$20.00; total, 20; average per week, \$14.81. — 1, \$40.00 (*mob*); 1, \$50.00 (*mob*); 1, \$55.00 (*mob*); total, 3; average, \$48.33 (*mob*).

Errand boys. 5, \$3.00; 23, \$3.50; 189, \$4.00; 11, \$4.50; 31, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 12, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$10.00; total, 274; average per week, \$4.20. — 1, \$4.00. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).

Expressmen. 4, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; total, 8; average per week, \$10.50.

Factory work (boxes). 1, \$6.00.

Factory work (cigars). 2, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$5.33.

Factory work (ladies' belts). 1, \$4.00.

Factory work, n. s. 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 3, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; 5, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 15; average per week, \$5.90.

Farm hands. 1, \$2.30; 3, \$3.23; 2, \$3.46; 8, \$4.04; 4, \$4.15; 27, \$4.62; 3, \$5.05; 32, \$5.77; 2, \$6.92; 2, \$7.62; 1, \$9.00; 3, \$9.23; 2, \$10.00; 1, \$11.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 88; average per week, \$6.60. — 1, \$10.00 (*ickb*). — 2, \$10.00 (*mob*); 4, \$12.00 (*mob*); 9, \$15.00 (*mob*); 3, \$16.00 (*mob*); 6, \$18.00 (*mob*); 59, \$20.00 (*mob*); 9, \$22.00 (*mob*); 46, \$25.00 (*mob*); 6, \$26.00 (*mob*); 1, \$27.00 (*mob*); 4, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 149; average, \$21.41 (*mob*).

Firemen (stationary). 2, \$3.23; 1, \$6.92; 2, \$8.00; 1, \$8.05; 1, \$9.00; 2, \$9.23; 2, \$10.00; 5, \$10.35; 1, \$10.50; 7, \$12.00; 1, \$12.25; 14, \$14.00; 17, \$15.00; 1, \$16.50; 1, \$17.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 59; average per week, \$12.65.

Fish cleaners. 1, \$9.00.

Fish cutters. 1, \$12.00.

Floor boys. 1, \$5.00.

Foremen (machine shop). 1, \$25.00.

Gardeners. 2, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; 3, \$10.50; 1, \$11.54; 1, \$15.00; total, 9; average per week, \$10.67. — 1, \$10.50 (*ickb*). — 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 3, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$22.00 (*mob*); 1, \$23.00 (*mob*); 4, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 10; average, \$22.00 (*mob*).

Gasfitters' helpers. 1, \$6.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 2; average per week, \$7.00.

Gaugemen (stone saws). 1, \$11.00.

General work. 17, \$4.00; 3, \$4.50; 2, \$4.62; 31, \$5.00; 1, \$5.19; 2, \$5.77; 28, \$6.00; 7, \$7.00; 4, \$7.50; 6, \$8.00; 1, \$8.16; 15, \$9.00; 1, \$9.60; 30, \$10.00; 5, \$10.50; 2, \$11.54; 26, \$12.00; 1, \$13.00; 1, \$13.50; 1, \$15.00; total, 154; average per week, \$7.82. — 2, \$3.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$4.00 (*ickb*); 2, \$5.00 (*ickb*); 2, \$6.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$7.00 (*ickb*); total, 8; average, \$4.55 (*ickb*). — 1, \$5.00 (*mob*); 4, \$10.00 (*mob*); 1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 6, \$18.00 (*mob*); 18, \$20.00 (*mob*); 7, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); 1, \$50.00 (*mob*); total, 40; average, \$19.98 (*mob*).

General work (private family). 1, \$35.00 (*mob*).

Grease collectors. 1, \$6.00.

Grinders (rubber factory). 1, \$10.00.

MALES — Con.

Helpers (foundry). 2, \$9.00.

Helpers (grocery stores). 1, \$6.00.

Helpers (milk wagons). 1, \$5.77. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).

Helpers (plano factory). 1, \$5.00.

Hostlers. 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.00; 10, \$10.00; 2, \$11.00; 1, \$14.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 16; average per week, \$10.36. — 1, \$13.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 3; average, \$22.67 (*mob*).

Hotel or restaurant work. 1, \$4.62; 2, \$5.00; 5, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 2, \$8.00; 1, \$9.00; 1, \$9.60; 4, \$10.00; 1, \$11.00; 1, \$11.54; 3, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 24; average per week, \$8.62. — 2, \$5.00 (*ickb*); 2, \$6.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$7.50 (*ickb*); total, 5; average, \$5.90 (*ickb*). — 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 5, \$20.00 (*mob*); 7, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 13; average, \$22.31 (*mob*).

Housemen. 1, \$10.00. — 1, \$20.00 (*mob*); 4, \$25.00 (*mob*); 3, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 8; average, \$26.25 (*mob*).

Housecarpenter. 1, \$15.00.

Housework. 1, \$4.62. — 1, \$10.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$20.00 (*mob*).

Ice-choppers (ice-cream factory). 1, \$10.00.

Ice-cream makers. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 2; average per week, \$11.50.

Ice-cutters. 3, \$6.00 (*ickb*).

Ice-men. 3, \$12.00. — 1, \$4.00 (*ickb*). — 10, \$26.00 (*mob*).

Interpreters. 1, \$30.00.

Iron workers. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 5; average per week, \$12.60.

Janitors. 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 1, \$7.00; 3, \$8.00; 2, \$8.05; 3, \$9.00; 8, \$10.00; 3, \$11.00; 6, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; 2, \$16.00; total, 32; average per week, \$10.12. — 1, \$7.00 (*ickb*). — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$35.00 (*mob*); 1, \$50.00 (*mob*); total, 4; average, \$30.50 (*mob*).

Kitchen work. 1, \$2.30; 1, \$3.62; 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.62; 8, \$5.00; 4, \$6.00; 3, \$7.00; 3, \$8.00; 3, \$10.00; total, 26; average per week, \$6.06. — 1, \$3.00 (*ickb*); 12, \$4.00 (*ickb*); 11, \$5.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$5.50 (*ickb*); 6, \$6.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$7.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$7.50 (*ickb*); 3, \$8.00 (*ickb*); total, 38; average, \$4.88 (*ickb*). — 3, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 5, \$20.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 11; average, \$19.18 (*mob*).

Laboratory work. 1, \$4.00.

Laborers (general). 1, \$4.15; 1, \$4.62; 1, \$5.00; 8, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 4, \$7.00; 10, \$7.20; 4, \$7.50; 12, \$8.00; 1, \$8.16; 7, \$8.40; 1, \$8.77; 73, \$9.00; 10, \$9.60; 13, \$9.90; 20, \$10.00; 25, \$10.50; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.00; 44, \$12.00; 1, \$12.25; 2, \$13.00; 1, \$14.00; 3, \$15.00; total, 243; average per week, \$9.65. — 3, \$4.00 (*ickb*). — 2, \$15.00 (*mob*); 14, \$23.00 (*mob*); 4, \$25.00 (*mob*); 3, \$35.00 (*mob*); total, 23; average, \$22.29 (*mob*).

Laborers (street cleaning carts). 2, \$20.00 (*mob*).

Lamp-lighters. 1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 2, \$20.00 (*mob*); total, 3; average, \$17.33 (*mob*).

Laundry workers. 1, \$4.62; 2, \$8.00; 2, \$10.00; total, 5; average per week, \$8.12. — 1, \$25.00 (*mob*).

Locksmiths. 1, \$10.00.

Lumber mill workers. 1, \$15.00.

Lunch carriers. 1, \$5.00 and lunches.

Lunch work. 1, \$5.00; 2, \$8.00; 1, \$10.00; total, 4; average per week, \$7.75.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex* — Continued.

MALES — Con.

Machine operators. 1, \$6.00.
Machinists. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; 2, \$6.46; 1, \$8.00; 2, \$9.00; 1, \$9.60; 6, \$10.00; 1, \$11.00; 14, \$12.00; 1, \$12.50; 4, \$13.00; 1, \$13.20; 4, \$13.50; 2, \$14.00; 2, \$14.40; 31, \$15.00; 9, \$16.50; 1, \$17.00; 13, \$18.00; 1, \$24.00; 1, \$25.00; total, 99; average per week, \$14.15.
Machinists' helpers. 2, \$5.00; 1, \$7.00; 2, \$8.00; 18, \$9.00; 2, \$9.60; 3, \$10.00; 1, \$10.50; 1, \$11.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 32; average per week, \$9.05.
Managers (hotels and restaurants). 1, \$15.00; 1, \$17.31; total, 2; average per week, \$16.16.
Mattress makers. 1, \$6.00.
Meat cutters. 2, \$12.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 3; average per week, \$14.00.
Millwrights. 3, \$15.00.
Nurses. 1, \$25.00 (*mob*).
Office boys. 4, \$3.00; 5, \$3.50; 49, \$4.00; 3, \$4.50; 18, \$5.00; 13, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; 1, \$10.00; total, 96; average per week, \$4.57.
Oilers (machines). 4, \$13.50.
Operators (stamp machines). 1, \$9.00.
Order boys. 1, \$6.00.
Orderlies. 1, \$20.00 (*mob*).
Overseers (buildings). 1, \$18.00.
Oystermen. 1, \$10.00.
Packers (biscuit). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.00.
Packers (in stores). 1, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 2, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 8; average per week, \$8.75.
Packers (soap). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$9.00; total, 2; average per week, \$6.50.
Packers, n. s. 1, \$4.00; 1, \$5.50; 2, \$6.00; 2, \$8.00; 1, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 11; average per week, \$8.23.
Painters (carriage and house). 2, \$12.00; 2, \$15.00; 2, \$18.00; total, 6; average per week, \$15.00.
Painters (shades). 1, \$6.00.
Painters (signs). 1, \$16.00.
Painters, n. s. 1, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 3, \$12.00; 1, \$13.00; 1, \$13.50; 5, \$15.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 13; average per week, \$13.42.
Painters' helpers. 1, \$7.00.
Paper cutters. 1, \$9.00.
Pickling over nuts. 2, \$4.00.
Picture frame makers. 1, \$15.00.
Planing machine operators. 1, \$13.00.
Plumbers. 1, \$9.00; 1, \$15.00; 2, \$21.00; total, 4; average per week, \$16.50.
Plumbers' helpers. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$8.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 7; average per week, \$7.14.
Police work (special). 1, \$14.00.
Porters. 1, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 2, \$5.50; 1, \$5.77; 4, \$6.00; 2, \$6.92; 2, \$7.00; 6, \$8.00; 5, \$9.00; 20, \$10.00; 8, \$12.00; total, 52; average per week, \$8.97. — 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 3, \$5.50 (*wkb*); 4, \$6.00 (*wkb*); 3, \$7.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$10.00 (*wkb*); total, 12; average, \$6.38 (*wkb*). — 3, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); 6, \$20.00 (*mob*); 5, \$25.00 (*mob*); 4, \$30.00 (*mob*); 1, \$40.00 (*mob*); total, 20; average, \$23.40 (*mob*).
Press feeders. 2, \$7.00; 5, \$8.00; 5, \$9.00; 2, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$13.00; total, 16; average per week, \$9.00.
Pressmen. 1, \$10.00; 1, \$10.50; 2, \$12.00; 1, \$16.00; total, 5; average per week, \$12.10.
Printers. 1, \$8.00; 1, \$12.00; 1, \$14.00; total, 3; average per week, \$11.33.
Pullers over. 1, \$6.00.

MALES — Con.

Repairers (stoves). 1, \$10.00.
Roofers' helpers. 1, \$5.00; 5, \$12.00; total, 6; average per week, \$10.83.
Rubber factory operatives. 4, \$9.00.
Salesmen. 2, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$10.00; 6, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; 2, \$20.00; total, 13; average per week, \$12.00.
Sand paper molders. 2, \$6.00.
Scrubmen. 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.92; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$10.00; total, 4; average per week, \$7.55. — 2, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 3; average, \$18.33 (*mob*).
Servants. 1, \$10.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$22.50 (*mob*).
Sheet metal workers. 2, \$7.00.
Shippers. 2, \$4.00; 5, \$5.00; 9, \$6.00; 3, \$7.00; 9, \$8.00; 7, \$9.00; 4, \$10.00; 2, \$10.50; 5, \$12.00; total, 46; average per week, \$7.91.
Shoemakers. 1, \$9.00; 1, \$18.00; total, 2; average per week, \$13.50.
Sunggers (brass workers). 2, \$12.00.
Solderers. 1, \$12.00.
Sole cutters. 1, \$4.00.
Solicitors. 2, \$6.00; 1, \$15.00; 1, \$16.00; total, 4; average per week, \$10.75.
Stablemen. 2, \$5.77; 1, \$9.00; 4, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 10; average per week, \$9.95. — 1, \$7.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$17.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$23.50 (*mob*).
Steamfitters. 1, \$13.50; 2, \$15.00; 1, \$18.00; 1, \$21.00; total, 5; average per week, \$16.50.
Stenographers. 2, \$8.00; 2, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$15.00; total, 6; average per week, \$9.83.
Stock boys. 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6.00; 2, \$8.00; 5, \$9.00; total, 11; average per week, \$7.23.
Strippers (printers). 2, \$6.00.
Supers (theatrical). 6, \$3.00; 3, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; 3, \$10.00; total, 16; average per week, \$5.93.
Tailors. 1, \$12.00; 1, \$13.00; 1, \$16.00; total, 3; average per week, \$13.67.
Teamsters. 1, \$5.08; 3, \$5.77; 3, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$7.50; 1, \$8.00; 1, \$9.00; 25, \$10.00; 2, \$10.50; 14, \$11.00; 63, \$12.00; 1, \$13.00; 8, \$14.00; 1, \$15.00; 1, \$16.00; 2, \$18.00; total, 128; average per week, \$11.29. — 1, \$3.23 (*wkb*); 1, \$4.62 (*wkb*); 4, \$6.00 (*wkb*); total, 6; average, \$5.31 (*wkb*). — 9, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$22.00 (*mob*); 2, \$25.00 (*mob*); 4, \$26.00 (*mob*); 7, \$35.00 (*mob*); total, 24; average, \$26.13 (*mob*).
Teamsters' helpers. 1, \$4.00; 2, \$4.62; 1, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$9.00; 1, \$9.23; total, 9; average per week, \$6.16.
Tenders (bowling alleys). 2, \$8.00.
Theatre work. 1, \$3.00.
Ticket takers. 3, \$5.00.
Timekeepers. 2, \$12.00.
Tool makers. 2, \$18.00; 1, \$19.50; 1, \$21.00; total, 4; average per week, \$19.13.
Traveling salesmen. 1, \$12.00.
Truckmen. 1, \$6.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 2; average per week, \$9.00.
Ushers. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.
Waffle men. 1, \$25.00 (*mob*).
Waiters. 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$4.85; 2, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 2, \$7.00; 6, \$8.00; 5, \$9.00; 1, \$10.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 24; average per week, \$7.30. — 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 2, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 5, \$6.00 (*wkb*); total, 9; average, \$5.22 (*wkb*). — 1,

TABLE IV.—*Occupations and Wages, by Sex*—Continued.

MALES—Con.

\$18.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$21.50 (*mob*).

Waste handlers. 1, \$9.00.

Watchmakers. 1, \$18.00.

Watchmen. 2, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 4; average per week, \$11.00.—1, \$5.00 (*week*).

Water tenders. 1, \$15.00.

Weavers. 1, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 3; average per week, \$11.33.

Welghers. 1, \$5.00.

Window cleaners. 1, \$6.00; 1, \$7.20; 2, \$9.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 5; average per week, \$8.04.—1, \$6.00 (*week*).

Wiremen. 1, \$9.00.

Woodchoppers. 9, \$6.92; 1, \$10.00; 2, \$12.00; total, 12; average per week, \$8.02.—7, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); 6, \$35.00 (*mob*); total, 14; average, \$29.64 (*mob*).

Woodworkers. 1, \$5.00.

Wool sorters. 2, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 4; average per week, \$5.75.

Work on time box. 1, \$3.00.

Yard men. 1, \$6.92.—2, \$30.00 (*mob*).

FEMALES.

Accountants. 1, \$6.00.

Addressers. 2, \$3.00; 1, \$3.50; 9, \$4.00; 6, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; total, 21; average per week, \$4.45.

Answering telephone, etc. 2, \$4.00.—1, \$18.00 (*mob*).

Apprentices (boxes). 2, \$4.00.

Apprentices (dressmaker). 1, \$5.00.

Apprentices (furrier work). 2, \$4.00.

Apprentices (glazing tiles). 2, \$4.50.

Apprentices (lace curtains). 2, \$4.00.

Apprentices (leather work). 1, \$4.00.

Attendants. 1, \$2.30; 1, \$9.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.55.—1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 3, \$16.00 (*mob*); 1, \$20.00 (*mob*); total, 5; average, \$16.00 (*mob*).

Bench work (leather). 1, \$5.00.

Bookbinders. 1, \$4.00.

Bookkeepers. 4, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; 3, \$7.00; 4, \$8.00; 3, \$10.00; 3, \$12.00; total, 20; average per week, \$7.85.

Boxmakers. 3, \$5.00.

Calendar work. 1, \$5.00.

Canvassers. 1, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 7; average per week, \$5.00.—1, 3, \$6.00.

Case makers (jewelry and eyeglass). 2, \$4.00.

Cash girls. 1, \$4.00.

Cashiers. 1, \$4.00; 2, \$5.00; 7, \$6.00; 1, \$6.50; 1, \$12.00; total, 12; average per week, \$6.20.

Chambermaids. 5, \$3.00; 3, \$3.25; 1, \$3.25; 2, \$3.46; 9, \$3.50; 2, \$3.69; 15, \$4.00; 2, \$4.15; 2, \$4.50; 12, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 57; average per week, \$4.13.—1, \$3.00 (*week*); 1, \$3.50 (*week*); 2, \$4.00 (*week*); 1, \$5.00 (*week*); total, 5; average, \$3.90 (*week*).—7, \$12.00 (*mob*); 4, \$13.00 (*mob*); 1, \$14.00 (*mob*); total, 12; average, \$12.50 (*mob*).

Chefs (assistant). 1, \$16.00 (*mob*).

Cleaners. 4, \$3.00; 1, \$3.20; 3, \$3.23; 1, \$3.46; 1, \$3.50; 3, \$3.69; 10, \$4.00; 5, \$4.50; 1, \$4.62; 17, \$5.00; 23, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 18, \$7.20; 6, \$9.00; 4, \$9.60; total, 98; average per week, \$5.74.—26, \$6.00.

FEMALES—Con.

—1, \$5.00 (*week*); 1, \$6.00 (*week*); total, 2; average, \$5.50 (*week*).—2, \$13.00 (*mob*); 2, \$14.00 (*mob*); 3, \$15.00 (*mob*); 2, \$16.00 (*mob*); total, 9; average, \$14.56 (*mob*).

Clerks. 1, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$5.67.

Comb makers (sets stones). 1, \$8.00.

Companions. 1, \$3.00.

Compositors. 1, \$9.00.

Confectionery wrappers. 1, \$3.50; 1, \$4.00; total, 2; average per week, \$3.75.

Cooks. 1, \$2.50; 1, \$3.00; 5, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 1, \$4.27; 1, \$4.62; 36, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 33, \$6.00; 22, \$7.00; 26, \$8.00; 6, \$9.00; 4, \$10.00; total, 138; average per week, \$7.81.—5, \$5.00 (*week*); 3, \$6.00 (*week*); 2, \$7.00 (*week*); total, 10; average, \$5.70 (*week*).—2, \$18.00 (*mob*); 3, \$25.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); 1, \$35.00 (*mob*); total, 7; average, \$25.14 (*mob*).

Copyists. 1, \$5.00.

Copy readers. 1, \$4.00.

Counting shoes. 2, \$5.00.

Day work. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$3.46; 1, \$5.00; total, 3; average per week, \$3.82.—1, \$4.50 (*week*).

Dishwashers. 1, \$2.50; 4, \$3.00; 1, \$3.46; 1, \$3.50; 16, \$4.00; 14, \$4.50; 15, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 6, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 2, \$7.20; 1, \$9.00; total, 63; average per week, \$4.09.—1, \$2.50 (*week*); 2, \$3.50 (*week*); 1, \$4.00 (*week*); 1, \$4.50 (*week*); total, 5; average, \$3.60 (*week*).—3, \$14.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 1, \$40.00 (*mob*); total, 5; average, \$19.60 (*mob*).

Dressmakers. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$10.00; total, 3; average per week, \$6.33.

Dust samples. 4, \$4.00.

Embroiderers. 1, \$6.00.

Employees (bakery). 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.

Employees (photographs). 1, \$3.50.

Employees (shop work). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$5.00.

Employees (store work). 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; total, 2; average per week, \$4.25.

Envelope makers. 1, \$4.00.

Errand girls. 2, \$3.00; 3, \$3.50; 2, \$4.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 8; average per week, \$3.81.

Factory work (art). 10, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$9.00; total, 15; average per week, \$4.87.

Factory work (belts). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 4; average per week, \$4.75.

Factory work (box). 7, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 2, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 13; average per week, \$4.73.

Factory work (confectionery). 1, \$3.50; 3, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; total, 5; average per week, \$4.00.

Factory work (cotton). 2, \$6.00.

Factory work (fur sewers). 1, \$4.00.

Factory work (gluing dress shields). 1, \$5.00.

Factory work (hats). 1, \$5.00; 5, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.

Factory work (hoislers). 1, \$4.00.

Factory work (ink). 1, \$5.00.

Factory work (jewelry boxes). 3, \$4.00; 2, \$5.00; 3, \$6.00; total, 8; average per week, \$5.00.

Factory work (labellers). 1, \$3.50; 2, \$4.00; total, 3; average per week, \$3.83.

Factory work (lace curtains). 1, \$3.00.

Factory work (net and twine). 1, \$5.00.

1 Expenses and commission.

2 And dinners.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex* — Continued.

FEMALES — Con.

Factory work (novelties). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; total, 3; average per week, \$4.17.

Factory work (nut). 1, \$4.00; 2, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$5.33.

Factory work (paper). 2, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; total, 5; average per week, \$5.00.

Factory work (ruffling bobbinette). 1, \$5.00.

Factory work (shoes). 3, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; total, 4; average per week, \$4.22.

Factory work (shoe polish). 1, \$6.00.

Factory work (silk winders). 1, \$4.60.

Factory work (stitchers). 2, \$4.00; 4, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 3, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; 1, \$12.00; total, 13; average per week, \$5.96.

Factory work (wire stitchers). 1, \$4.00.

Factory work, n. s. 4, \$3.50; 37, \$4.00; 1, \$4.06; 12, \$4.50; 27, \$5.00; 10, \$6.00; 4, \$7.00; total, 95; average per week, \$4.66.

Farm work. 2, \$3.46; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$9.23; 2, \$13.85; total, 6; average per week, \$8.06.

Feeders (mangle work). 1, \$6.00.

Filling and wrapping. 2, \$4.00.

Folders. 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 1, \$6.00; total, 3; average per week, \$4.83.

Foreladies. 3, \$7.00.

General work. 2, \$3.00; 15, \$4.00; 1, \$4.06; 2, \$4.50; 6, \$5.00; 1, \$5.19; 1, \$5.42; 3, \$6.00; total, 31; average per week, \$4.44. — 3, \$3.50 (*wkb*); 1, \$4.00 (*wkb*); total, 4; average, \$3.63 (*wkb*). — 1, \$20.00 (*mob*).

Hall girls (helpers). 1, \$2.77. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).

Herring cutters. 1, \$3.00.

Hotel and restaurant work. 4, \$3.00; 2, \$3.23; 2, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 2, \$4.50; 5, \$5.00; total, 16; average per week, \$3.04. — 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$6.00 (*wkb*); total, 3; average, \$4.67 (*wkb*). — 3, \$14.00 (*mob*); 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 2, \$18.00 (*mob*); total, 7; average, \$15.57 (*mob*).

Housekeepers. 6, \$2.00; 1, \$2.30; 1, \$2.50; 12, \$3.00; 1, \$3.46; 5, \$3.50; 1, \$3.69; 14, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 11, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 1, \$6.92; 1, \$8.00; total, 57; average per week, \$3.86. — 2, \$3.00 (*wkb*). — 1, \$10.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 1, \$30.00 (*mob*); total, 3; average, \$18.66 (*mob*).

Housework. 1, \$1.50; 5, \$2.00; 2, \$2.30; 16, \$2.50; 1, \$2.77; 56, \$3.00; 1, \$3.23; 1, \$3.40; 48, \$3.50; 1, \$3.09; 145, \$4.00; 25, \$4.50; 1, \$4.62; 72, \$5.00; 1, \$5.50; 9, \$6.00; 3, \$7.00; 1, \$9.60; total, 389; average per week, \$3.99. — 3, \$2.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$2.50 (*wkb*); 1, \$3.50 (*wkb*); 3, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$5.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$6.00 (*wkb*); total, 19; average, \$3.50 (*wkb*). — 1, \$14.00 (*mob*); 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 1, \$16.00 (*mob*); 1, \$17.50 (*mob*); 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); total, 5; average, \$16.10 (*mob*).

Inspectors (carbon paper). 1, \$6.00.

Inspectors (incandescent lamps). 1, \$8.00.

Inspectors, n. s. 1, \$5.00.

Ironing belts. 1, \$5.00.

Kitchen work. 1, \$2.00; 1, \$2.40; 4, \$3.00; 1, \$3.23; 1, \$3.46; 6, \$3.50; 1, \$3.69; 61, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 1, \$4.38; 40, \$4.50; 56, \$5.00; 1, \$5.19; 2, \$5.50; 5, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$9.00; total, 184; average per week, \$4.47. — 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*); 3, \$3.50 (*wkb*); 6, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 4, \$4.50 (*wkb*); 3, \$5.00 (*wkb*); total, 17; average, \$4.15 (*wkb*). — 2, \$13.00 (*mob*); 1, \$14.00 (*mob*); 2, \$16.00 (*mob*); 1, \$18.00 (*mob*); total, 6; average, \$16.00 (*mob*).

Label cutters. 1, \$5.00.

FEMALES — Con.

Labellers. 1, \$3.00; 7, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$5.00; 8, \$6.00; total, 21; average per week, \$4.93.

Laboratory work. 1, \$4.00; 4, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 6; average per week, \$5.00.

Ladies' maids. 1, \$8.00.

Laundresses. 2, \$3.00; 2, \$3.69; 4, \$4.00; 4, \$4.50; 1, \$4.62; 12, \$5.00; 4, \$5.08; 8, \$6.00; 1, \$7.20; 1, \$7.50; total, 39; average per week, \$5.00. — 1, \$4.50 (*wkb*). — 1, \$15.00 (*mob*); 3, \$16.00 (*mob*); 3, \$20.00 (*mob*); 1, \$25.00 (*mob*); total, 8; average, \$18.50 (*mob*).

Laurel wreath makers. 1, \$4.00.

Leather workers. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.

Lunch counter girls. 1, \$6.00.

Magazine work. 1, \$5.00.

Mailing calendars. 1, \$7.00.

Mailing, n. s. 3, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; total, 4; average per week, \$4.25.

Markers (stock room). 1, \$4.00.

Mimeograph work. 1, \$4.00.

Mothers' helpers. 1, \$2.00 (*wkb*).

Nursemaids. 2, \$2.00; 1, \$2.50; 5, \$3.00; 1, \$3.46; 9, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 2, \$5.00; 1, \$9.00; total, 22; average per week, \$3.84. — 2, \$2.00 (*wkb*); 2, \$3.50 (*wkb*); 1, \$4.50 (*wkb*); total, 5; average, \$3.10 (*wkb*).

Nurses. 2, \$2.50; 1, \$4.15; 1, \$6.00; 1, \$8.16; 1, \$10.00; total, 6; average per week, \$5.66.

Office work. 4, \$3.50; 17, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 16, \$5.00; 14, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 54; average per week, \$4.92. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).

Packers and wrappers. 3, \$4.00; 1, \$5.00; total, 4; average per week, \$4.25.

Pantry girls. 1, \$2.77; 3, \$3.00; 5, \$3.23; 1, \$3.46; 2, \$3.69; 1, \$3.92; 13, \$4.00; 1, \$4.15; 4, \$4.50; 8, \$5.00; 1, \$5.77; 1, \$6.00; total, 41; average per week, \$4.11. — 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*); 3, \$4.00 (*wkb*); total, 4; average, \$3.75 (*wkb*). — 3, \$12.00 (*mob*); 4, \$13.00 (*mob*); 5, \$14.00 (*mob*); 2, \$15.00 (*mob*); 4, \$16.00 (*mob*); total, 18; average, \$14.00 (*mob*).

Paper flower makers. 1, \$2.60.

Parlor maids. 3, \$4.00; 1, \$7.20; total, 4; average per week, \$4.80. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*).

Pasting corks to wooden tops. 1, \$9.00.

Picking over nuts. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$4.00; total, 2; average per week, \$3.50.

Plate press feeders. 1, \$3.50; 3, \$4.00; total, 4; average per week, \$3.88.

Power machine work. 3, \$5.00.

Press clipping. 2, \$4.00; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$6.00; total, 5; average per week, \$4.60.

Publishers (light work). 1, \$3.50.

Saleswomen. 1, \$3.50; 5, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 11, \$5.00; 16, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; 4, \$8.00; total, 39; average per week, \$5.59. — 1, \$4.00 (*wkb*); 1, \$6.00 (*wkb*); total, 2; average, \$5.00 (*wkb*).

Scrub women. 1, \$3.00; 1, \$3.69; 1, \$4.00; 1, \$4.50; 4, \$4.62; 2, \$5.00; 5, \$6.00; 3, \$7.20; 1, \$9.00; total, 19; average per week, \$5.49. — 2, \$15.00 (*mob*); 7, \$16.00 (*mob*); total, 9; average, \$15.78 (*mob*).

Seamstresses. 1, \$2.30; 1, \$3.00; 1, \$4.50; 2, \$5.00; 2, \$6.00; 2, \$7.00; total, 9; average per week, \$5.09. — 1, \$3.00 (*wkb*).

Second girls. 4, \$3.00; 2, \$3.50; 8, \$4.00; 3, \$4.50; 6, \$5.00; total, 23; average per week, \$4.11. — 1, \$4.00 (*wkb*).

Sewers (hats). 2, \$5.00; 4, \$6.00; total, 6; average per week, \$5.67.

Shirt makers. 1, \$6.00.

TABLE IV. — *Occupations and Wages, by Sex* — Concluded.

FEMALES — Con.

Space work. 1, \$3.50. — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 2, \$18.00 (*mob*); total, 4; average, \$11.00 (*mob*).
Spare girls. 1, \$18.00 (*mob*).
Stenographers. 3, \$5.00; 5, \$6.00; 4, \$7.00; 10, \$8.00; 5, \$10.00; total, 20; average per week, \$7.37.
Stitchers (leather). 1, \$6.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 2; average per week, \$6.50.
Stitchers. *n. s.* 1, \$4.00; 4, \$5.00; 6, \$6.00; 4, \$7.00; 1, \$10.00; total, 16; average per week, \$6.75.
Stuffing dates. 1, \$4.50.
Switchboard operators. 1, \$4.50; 1, \$5.00; total, 2; average per week, \$4.75.
Table work. 3, \$3.50; 2, \$3.69; 7, \$4.00; 6, \$5.00; total, 18; average per week, \$4.22. — 1, \$4.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$4.50 (*ickb*); total, 2; average, \$4.75 (*ickb*). — 1, \$16.00 (*mob*).
Telegraph operators. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; total, 2; average per week, \$5.50.
Tile work (applying enamel). 1, \$4.50.
Twining cords. 2, \$3.00; 3, \$4.00; total, 5; average per week, \$3.60.

FEMALES — Con.

Travelling saleswomen. 1, \$6.00 (*ickb*).
Trimmers (ladies' belts). 1, \$3.00.
Trouser makers. 1, \$10.00.
Tying and banding stationery. 1, \$4.00.
Typewriters. 1, \$5.00.
Waitresses. 13, \$3.00; 1, \$3.23; 2, \$3.46; 17, \$3.50; 2, \$3.69; 17, \$4.00; 6, \$4.50; 57, \$5.00; 3, \$5.50; 55, \$6.00; 1, \$8.00; total, 174; average per week, \$4.89. — 3, \$3.00 (*ickb*); 1, \$4.00 (*ickb*); total, 4; average, \$3.25 (*ickb*). — 1, \$20.00 (*mob*).
Ward maids. 1, \$3.23; 2, \$4.50; 1, \$5.00; 1, \$7.00; total, 5; average per week, \$4.85. — 2, \$4.00 (*ickb*). — 1, \$12.00 (*mob*); 1, \$19.50 (*mob*); total, 2; average, \$15.75 (*mob*).
Washerwomen. 1, \$5.00; 1, \$6.00; 11, \$7.20; 2, \$9.00; total, 15; average per week, \$7.21.
Wrappers. 3, \$3.50; 1, \$4.00; total, 4; average per week, \$3.63.
Writers. 1, \$3.00; 2, \$3.50; 2, \$4.00; 4, \$5.00; total, 9; average per week, \$4.22.

The 3,212 males found places in 237 branches of occupation and the 2,256 females in 136 branches of occupation.

The table just considered shows occupations and wages by sex. In Table V, which follows, the occupations are given by sex, but with the total of each sex and the number for both sexes in connection with the branch of occupation.

TABLE V. — *Occupations by Sex.*

CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Accountants,	—	1	1	Coachmen,	5	—	5
Addressers,	—	22	22	Coal passers,	7	—	7
Agents,	2	—	2	Coal shovellers,	2	—	2
Answering telephone, etc.,	—	3	3	Collectors,	2	—	2
Apprentices,	241	11	252	Comb makers (sets stones),	—	1	1
Artists, scenio	1	—	1	Companions,	—	1	1
Attendants,	37	8	45	Compositors,	12	1	13
Automobile repair work,	—	1	1	Concrete workers,	1	—	1
Bakers,	5	3	8	Cooks,	66	159	225
Bell boys,	18	—	18	Copyists,	—	1	1
Bench work,	—	2	2	Copy readers,	—	1	1
Bevelers (plate glass),	2	—	2	Coremakers,	4	—	4
Blacksmiths,	9	—	9	Counter men,	2	—	2
Blockers (machine shops),	1	—	1	Counting shoes,	—	2	2
Bookbinders,	1	1	2	Cutting machine operators,	1	—	1
Bookkeepers,	6	20	26	Day work,	—	—	—
Bottle washers,	6	—	6	Demonstrators,	1	1	2
Box makers,	—	3	3	Die makers,	1	—	1
Boys (printing office),	2	—	2	Dishwashers,	63	74	137
Brakemen,	1	—	1	Distributors (circulars, etc.),	8	—	8
Brass workers,	21	—	21	Draughtsmen,	3	—	3
Bundle boys,	4	—	4	Dressmakers,	—	3	3
Buss boys,	4	—	4	Drivers,	21	—	21
Butlers,	1	—	1	Door boys,	3	—	3
Cabinet makers,	4	—	4	Dusting samples,	—	4	4
Calendar work,	—	1	1	Dyeing hands,	1	—	1
Canvassers,	2	10	12	Electricians,	11	—	11
Cash girls,	—	1	1	Elevator tenders,	40	—	40
Cashiers,	1	12	13	Embroiders,	—	1	1
Carpenters,	22	—	22	Enamelers (tiles),	—	1	1
Carpet beaters,	2	—	2	Engineers (electrical),	1	—	1
Chamberwork,	—	74	74	Engineers (hoisting),	1	—	1
Chauffeurs,	1	—	1	Engineers (stationary),	22	—	22
Check room boys,	1	—	1	Entry clerks,	1	—	1
Chefs,	5	1	6	Envelope makers,	—	1	1
Chore boys,	2	—	2	Errand boys,	288	8	296
Cleaners,	16	109	125	Factory work, <i>n. s.</i> ,	40	202	242
Clerks,	52	4	56	Farmers,	267	7	274
Climbers (gypsy moth),	3	—	3	Firemen (stationary),	71	—	71

TABLE V. — *Occupations by Sex* — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes	CLASSIFICATION.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
Fish cleaners,	1	—	1	Plumbers,	12	—	12
Fish cutters,	1	—	1	Police work (special),	1	—	1
Floor boys,	1	—	1	Porters,	90	—	90
Folders,	1	3	4	Press clipping,	—	4	4
Foremen,	1	2	3	Press feeders,	16	1	17
Gardeners,	21	—	21	Pressmen (job),	5	—	5
Gasfitters,	2	—	2	Printers,	6	1	7
Gaugemen,	1	—	1	Publishers,	—	2	2
General work,	251	28	279	Pullers over,	1	—	1
Grease collectors,	1	—	1	Roofers,	6	—	6
Grinders (rubber shop),	1	—	1	Salesmen,	13	43	56
Handlers (iron),	3	—	3	Sand paper workers,	2	—	2
Helpers (stores, etc.),	8	—	8	Saw mill employees,	15	—	15
Herring cutters,	—	1	1	Scrubmen,	7	28	35
Hostlers,	26	—	26	Seamstresses,	—	9	9
Hotel and restaurant work,	54	32	86	Second girls,	—	24	24
Housekeepers,	—	64	64	Sewers (hats),	—	7	7
Housemen,	6	—	6	Sheet metal workers,	2	—	2
Housesmiths,	1	—	1	Shippers,	47	—	47
Housework,	4	427	431	Shoe factory workers,	12	—	12
Ice-cream makers,	1	—	1	Shop work,	2	4	6
Ice workers,	18	—	18	Skirt cutters,	1	—	1
Inspectors,	—	3	3	Solderers (silver),	1	—	1
Interpreters,	1	—	1	Solicitors,	9	—	9
Ironing belts,	—	1	1	Space work,	—	4	4
Iron workers,	3	—	3	Spare girls,	—	1	1
Janitors,	44	—	44	Stablemen,	14	—	14
Kitchen work,	79	204	283	Steamfitters,	7	—	7
Labellers,	—	21	21	Steampipers,	1	—	1
Laboratory work,	—	6	6	Stenographers,	5	30	35
Laborers,	262	—	262	Stitchers,	—	30	30
Ladies' maids,	—	1	1	Stock boys,	6	1	7
Lamp lighters,	3	—	3	Store work,	—	3	3
Laundry work,	6	51	57	Stove repair work,	1	—	1
Laurel wreath makers,	—	1	1	Stuffing dates,	—	4	4
Leather workers,	4	2	6	Supers,	20	—	20
Locksmiths,	1	—	1	Switchboard operators,	—	2	2
Lumber mill workers,	1	—	1	Table work,	—	21	21
Lumpers,	20	—	20	Tackers (shoes),	—	2	2
Lunch carriers,	1	—	1	Tailors,	3	—	3
Lunch counter work,	6	1	7	Teamsters,	183	—	183
Machine operators,	1	2	3	Teamsters' helpers,	14	—	14
Machinists,	111	—	111	Telegraph operators,	—	1	1
Machinists' helpers,	38	—	38	Tenders (bowling alleys),	2	—	2
Magazine work,	—	1	1	Theatre work,	1	—	1
Mailing, <i>n. s.</i> ,	—	6	6	Ticket takers,	3	—	3
Managers (hotels),	2	—	2	Time box workers,	1	—	1
Mattress makers,	1	—	1	Timekeepers,	2	—	2
Meat cutters,	5	—	5	Tinseling cords,	—	5	5
Mill hands,	3	—	3	Tool makers,	10	—	10
Millinery,	1	—	1	Traveling salesmen,	2	1	3
Millwrights,	3	—	3	Trimmers (belts),	—	1	1
Molders,	3	—	3	Trouser makers,	—	1	1
Mothers' helpers,	—	1	1	Truckmen,	2	—	2
Nickel platers,	1	—	1	Tying and banding stationery,	—	1	1
Nursemaids,	—	28	28	Type operators,	2	—	2
Nurses,	1	5	6	Typewriters,	—	1	1
Office work,	105	67	172	Ushers,	2	—	2
Oilers (machines),	4	—	4	Wafflemen,	1	—	1
Operators (stamp machine),	1	—	1	Waiters,	39	182	221
Operators, <i>n. s.</i> ,	—	1	1	Ward maids,	—	9	9
Orderlies,	1	—	1	Washerwomen,	—	16	16
Oyster men,	1	—	1	Waste handlers,	1	—	1
Packers,	21	5	26	Watchmakers,	1	—	1
Paint cleaners,	—	5	5	Watchmen,	6	—	6
Painters,	23	—	23	Water tenders,	1	—	1
Pantry work,	2	63	65	Weavers,	4	—	4
Paper cutters,	1	—	1	Weighers,	1	—	1
Paper flower makers,	—	1	1	Window cleaners,	4	—	4
Paperhangers,	3	—	3	Wiremen,	1	—	1
Parlor maids,	—	5	5	Wood choppers,	27	—	27
Pasting corks to wooden tops,	—	1	1	Wood workers,	1	—	1
Picking over nuts,	2	1	3	Wool sorters,	4	—	4
Picture frame makers,	1	—	1	Wrappers,	—	6	6
Planing machine operators,	1	—	1	Writers,	—	7	7
Plate press feeders,	—	3	3	Yard men,	3	—	3

There are some notable lines in this presentation. There were 241 males and 11 female apprentices supplied with work; six male and 20 female bookkeepers; 22 carpenters; 74 females for chamber work; 16 males and 109 females, a total of 125 cleaners; 225 cooks, of whom 66 were males and 159 females; 296 errand boys; 242 factory employees, of

whom 40 were males and 202 females; 274 farmers, including 267 males and seven females; 279 persons for general work, of whom 251 were males and 28 were females; 431 for housework, including four males and 427 females; 283 for kitchen work, of whom 79 were males and 204 females; 262 male laborers; 111 machinists; 172 persons for office work, of whom 105 were males and 67 females; 90 porters; 183 teamsters; and 221 waiters, including 39 males and 182 females.

TABLE VI. — *Employment and Unemployment.*

INDUSTRY CLASSES.	MALES		FEMALES	
	AVERAGE MONTHS —		AVERAGE MONTHS —	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
Government,	9.14	2.86	—	—
Professional,	10.30	1.70	—	—
Domestic service,	9.93	2.07	9.48	2.52
Personal service,	10.48	1.52	9.34	2.66
Trade,	9.68	2.32	6.96	5.04
Transportation,	10.40	1.60	—	—
Agriculture,	10.44	1.56	9.00	3.00
Fisheries, The	10.00	2.00	10.00	2.00
Manufactures,	10.33	1.67	7.87	4.13
Laborers,	10.25	1.75	—	—
Apprentices,	10.00	2.00	8.64	3.36
Unskilled workmen,	9.79	2.21	8.56	3.44

The preceding table shows by industry classes, with specification by sex, the average number of months of employment and unemployment reported by the persons who secured positions. It will be noted that the months of unemployment, as regards males, range from a minimum of 1.52 months in the case of personal service to 2.86 months in the case of government employees; as regards females, from two months in the case of those employed in the fisheries to five months for those employed in trade. As noted in the last report, the females who secured employment had been out of work for a much longer time than the males.

Employers in the various lines of industry call, as a rule, for skilled help; that is, they require some previous acquaintance with the business. In Table VII, which follows, the experience of persons obtaining situations is shown by industry classes, with specification as regards sex.

TABLE VII. — *Experience of Persons Obtaining Situations.*

INDUSTRY CLASSES.	MALES			FEMALES		
	Number Considered	Aggregate Experience	Average Experience	Number Considered	Aggregate Experience	Average Experience
		Years Months	Years		Years Months	Years
Government,	5	24 6	4.90	—	—	—
Professional,	14	66 5	4.74	—	—	—
Domestic service,	349	2,476 5	7.10	1,261	11,032 6	8.75
Personal service,	212	1,893 9	8.93	245	2,215 3	9.04
Trade,	355	1,079 8	3.04	164	337 9	2.06
Transportation,	231	1,873 8	8.11	—	—	—
Agriculture,	246	2,459 8	10.00	7	100 3	14.32
Fisheries, The	3	23 10	7.94	—	—	—
Manufactures,	405	3,385 4	8.36	264	796 8	3.02
Mining,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laborers,	283	2,655 9	9.38	—	—	—
Apprentices,	52	69 —	1.33	3	5 9	1.92
Unskilled workmen,	159	982 9	6.12	28	182 —	6.80

There are 2,314 males and 1,972 females reported in the preceding table, or a total of 4,286. There were 40 males and 38 females who reported no experience, while for 858 males and 246 females the amount of experience was not stated.

For males the length of experience ranges from 1.33 years for apprentices to 10 years for those engaged in agriculture; for females, from 1.92 years for apprentices to 14.32 years for those engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The industry classification as given in Table VIII covers from December 6, 1906, to April 30, 1907, and represents 24,836 applications. The number in each industry and the percentage for each class of the total number are shown.

TABLE VIII. — *Industry Classes. Numbers and Percentages.*

INDUSTRY CLASSES.	Employees' Applications Filed	Percent-ages	INDUSTRY CLASSES.	Employees' Applications Filed	Percent-ages
Government service, . . .	10	0.04	The Fisheries, . . .	2	0.01
Professional service, . . .	82	0.33	Manufactures, . . .	4,801	19.33
Domestic service, . . .	6,077	24.47	Mining, . . .	9	0.03
Personal service, . . .	2,491	10.03	Laborers (general or day),	2,543	10.24
Trade (mercantile service),	4,540	18.28	Apprentices, . . .	1,445	5.82
Transportation service, . .	1,756	7.07			
Agriculture (farm laborers),	1,080	4.35	TOTALS, . . .	24,836	100.00

It will be noted that those in domestic service numbered 6,077, or 24.47 per cent, this industry class being the largest as regards both number and percentage. The next largest class is manufactures, with a total of 4,801, or 19.33 per cent; the next largest trade (mercantile service), with a total of 4,540, or 18.28 per cent; next in order, laborers (general or day), with 2,543, or 10.24 per cent; next, personal service, with 2,491, or 10.03 per cent. These five industry classes represent 20,542 out of the 24,836, or 82.39 per cent of the persons who made application for positions.

In Table IX are shown by sex the classified ages of the 24,836 persons who made applications for positions.

TABLE IX. — *Employees by Sex and Age.*

SEX AND CLASSIFIED AGES.	Numbers	Percentages
Males: 14, 15 years,	522	2.10
16-20 years,	4,384	17.65
21 years and over,	13,302	53.56
Females: 14, 15 years,	94	0.38
16-20 years,	1,507	6.07
21 years and over,	5,027	20.24
TOTALS,	24,836	100.00
Both Sexes: 14, 15 years,	616	2.48
16-20 years,	5,891	23.72
21 years and over,	18,329	73.80
TOTALS,	24,836	100.00

This table shows that 522 males and 94 females under 16 years of age applied for work, a total for both sexes of 616. No children under 14 years of age applied for positions.

Of the young persons from 16 to 20 years of age, or 5,891, 4,384 were males and 1,507 were females. Of the 18,329 adults, 13,302 were males and 5,027 were females. Of the whole number of applicants, 2.48 per cent were under 16 years of age; 23.72 per cent were 16 to 20 years of age; and 73.80 per cent, 21 years of age and over.

QUARTERLY RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1906.

During the months of October, November, and December, 1906, there were 31 strikes — nine in October, 12 in November, and 10 in December — as compared with 39 during the same months of 1905; 15 in 1904; 36 in 1903; and 38 in 1902.

By the 31 disputes 1,270 employees were directly and 427 indirectly involved, and these figures when added to the number of employees affected by old disputes which began before October 1, 1906, give a total of 2,421 employees involved in industrial disputes during the last quarter of 1906, as compared with 4,432 during the corresponding period of 1905.

In the following table the disputes which began during the last quarter of 1906 are summarized by groups of trades:

GROUPS OF TRADES.	Number of Disputes	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED			Number of Working Days Lost
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	
Textiles,	12	796	425	1,221	9,287
Boots and shoes,	7	219	—	219	1,469
Building trades,	3	130	—	130	530
Transportation,	3	134	—	134	4,462
Other industries,	6	423	2	425	3,556
TOTALS,	31	1,702	427	2,129	19,304

Of the 31 disputes, 13 arose on demands for increases in wages, two on other wage questions, six on questions of trade unionism, five on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, three on hours of labor, two on questions of working conditions.

Definite results were reported in the case of 28 new disputes and two old disputes. Of these 30 new and old disputes, six were decided in favor of the employees, 18 were decided in favor of the employers, and six were compromised.

Disputes during 1906.

There were 212 strikes and lockouts in Massachusetts during the year ending December 31, 1906, as compared with 182 during 1905, 177 during 1904, 219 during 1903, and 272 during 1902.

The number of strikes by months were: January, 17; February, 22; March, 20; April, 29; May, 32; June, 18; July, 11; August, 22; September, 12; October, 9; November, 12; and December, 10.

RECENT COURT DECISIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Union Label on Public Printing.—In the recent case of *People ex rel. John Single Paper Co. v. Edgcomb*, 112 App. Div. 604, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York held that a requirement by a board of supervisors, advertising for bids for the printing of its journal, that the Allied Printing Trades Council label must be used by the printer, is unlawful and against public policy as tending to create a monopoly by restricting competition to a special class of printers; that a bidder who has been awarded the contract may by mandamus compel the board to accept his bond for due performance, although the bond is not conditioned on the use of such label by the contractor; that although the bid was made on specification containing such illegal requirement the bidder is not estopped from subsequently asserting its illegality.

Early Closing By-law Declared Illegal.—A very important judgment was recently pronounced by Mr. Justice Archibald in the Superior Court, at Montreal, involving the constitutionality of a statute passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec and the right of the city of Montreal to pass a by-law providing for the early closing of stores. The judge held that the statute was unconstitutional, and the by-law, therefore, invalid; that the statute in question, not being founded on any specific power confided to the Provincial Legislature to legislate on such matters, and affecting trade and commerce, as it undoubtedly did, was not to be considered as a matter of merely local or private interest in the Province.

He further held that the by-law could not be considered as an exercise of police power, that it was a totally unwarranted interference with individual liberty, and was unjust and oppressive in its operation.—*The Labour Gazette, Canada.*

Injunction — Contempt — Pickets.—In the recent case of *McBride v. People ex rel.*

Goodman Mfg. Co., 80 N. E. 306, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, it appeared that in May, 1904, *Goodman Mfg. Co.* was involved in a strike. In August, the Superior Court of Cook County issued an injunction restraining certain persons from in any way interfering with the company. In April, 1905, company filed petition in said court, alleging that one of its employees had been assaulted by McBride, one of the strikers, formerly employed by the company, who was acting as a picket in violation of the injunction. McBride was found guilty, when an appeal was prosecuted to the Appellate Court where the judgment was affirmed. Defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court where the judgment was reversed and remanded. The Court held that, though in a contempt proceeding for the violation of an injunction the evidence need not remove all reasonable doubt of defendant's guilt, his guilt should be established by a preponderance of the evidence; that the evidence was insufficient to show McBride guilty of violating an injunction restraining strikers from interfering with a company and its employees, and acting as pickets.

Publication by Trade Unions of Black List of Employers — Trade Label — Injunction.—In the recent English case of *Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Ltd., v. The London Society of Compositors* before the Chancery Division, it appeared that a trade union for the protection of compositors from time to time published a pamphlet or guide containing (amongst other matter) a list of firms who, it is alleged, did not pay their workmen a fair rate of wages. This list was called a "black" or "closed" list. The guide was extensively circulated amongst the public, especially amongst local authorities who had large printing orders to place. In the guide for 1903 appeared the name of a company of printers and stationers who do an extensive business under contracts with municipal and local bodies. The name of the company appeared in a list of firms who

were said to be unfair, and compositors were requested not to work for such firms. The company threatened to bring an action against the union in respect of the publication of its name in this list. Thereupon a deputation of the union had a meeting with officials of the company, and, as a result, in May, 1903, the secretary of the union wrote a letter to the company undertaking to withdraw the guide from circulation and promising that the name of the company should be omitted from any similar publication. The company accepted this letter and no proceedings were taken. In 1905, another edition of the guide was published, and the company's name appeared therein in a list of houses which it was stated were not recognized by the union. There was, however, no statement that the company was unfair, and no request to compositors to abstain from working for it. The company brought an action against the union, claiming an injunction for breach of agreement and damages for an alleged trade libel. The judge decided that the union had been guilty of a breach of their agreement contained in the letter of May, 1903, in inserting the name of the plaintiff company in the guide, and granted an injunction against repeating such breach; he held, however, that there was no untrue statement concerning the plaintiff company contained in the guide, and gave judgment for the defendants on the claim for damages for a trade libel. — *The Board of Trade Labour Gazette, London, England.*

Unconstitutionality of United States Employers' Liability Law. — In the recent case of *Brooks v. Southern Pacific Co.*, 148 Fed. 986, before the United States Circuit Court, Western District of Kentucky, it appeared that plaintiff brought action to recover damages for the death of her son, an employee of the Southern Pacific Co., basing her right to recover on an Act of Congress approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and foreign nations to their employees." Judge Evans condemned the statute on the grounds that the creation and enforcement of liabilities growing out of the negligence of certain common carriers to their employees is not a regulation of commerce between the States within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which gives Congress power to regulate commerce, and that the act, if valid in this respect, does not also regulate commerce that is exclusively within the several States, and that such fact would condemn the entire act as unwarranted by the Constitution. Judge Evans, in rendering his opinion, said in part:

"Obviously the first inquiry is whether an act, strictly limited as this is to fixing liability to their employees of such common carriers

as are engaged in interstate commerce, is a regulation of such commerce; that is to say, does it prescribe a rule for carrying on commercial intercourse among the States, which seems to be the essential requisite in such legislation? The solution of that question may, and probably must, depend upon whether a rule of liability for injuries is or by any reasonable probability can be regarded as commerce or a rule for carrying it on in any sense whatever, either as the word is used in the Constitution or otherwise. . . . In *Hopkins v. United States*, 171 U. S. 597, speaking through Mr. Justice Peckham, the Court said: 'Definitions as to what constitutes interstate commerce are not easily given so that they shall clearly define the full meaning of the term. We know from the cases decided in this court that it is a term of very large significance. It comprehends, as it is said, intercourse for the purposes of trade in any and all its forms, including transportation, purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities between the citizens of different States, and the power to regulate it embraces all the instruments by which such commerce may be conducted.' [Cases cited.]

"And the instruments by which commerce may be carried on necessarily vary as improvement and invention expand the opportunities and facilities therefor. Many cases might be cited showing the various applications of the word 'commerce' to existing instrumentalities of traffic, but it is not deemed necessary to elaborate that phase of the discussion. Certainly Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States; and as we have seen it may do this by any law which is appropriate and plainly adapted to that end and which is within the scope and consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, — conditions of great moment which can not be overlooked. . . . A most patient consideration of the question in this instance has led us to the conclusion — we think to the inevitable conclusion — that the Act of June 11, 1906, only creates and imposes a liability upon certain common carriers to their employees and in no way prescribes rules for carrying on traffic or commerce among the States, and consequently in no way regulates such commerce. If the operation of the act could in any wise affect commerce among the States, it would do so in a manner so remote, incidental, and contingent, as in no proper sense to afford a factor of any value in determining the question now in contention. . . . In the opinion of the Court the act does not regulate commerce among the States. . . .

"There yet remains to be considered the [question] whether the act, if it does regulate commerce among the States, does not also equally regulate commerce that is exclusively within the several States, and thereby embrace, not only matters which are constitutional,

but also those which are unconstitutional in a way to make the two indivisible, and to bring the entire act under condemnation when subjected to well established rules of construction, . . . while the powers given to Congress are to be fairly and even liberally construed, especially in respect to the commerce clause of the Constitution, yet those powers have a limit beyond which Congress can not legitimately go. . . . The act of June 11, 1906, provides that 'every' common carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall be liable to 'any' of its employees, or in case of his death to his personal representative, for 'all' damages which may result from the negligence of 'any' of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of 'any' defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, etc. Language can hardly be broader or more comprehensive in its scope. . . . The act obviously includes all of the employees of every common carrier which is engaged in interstate commerce, whether the employee is so engaged or not. If the common carrier be itself engaged in interstate commerce as part of its business, it is wholly immaterial, under the terms of the act, whether an injured employee was ever so engaged.

"An intelligent consideration of the authorities will lead, we think necessarily, to the conclusions, first, that even if the act regulates commerce in any possible constitutional sense it is too broad and applies not only to interstate commerce, but also to that which is entirely within the States respectively; and second, that the provisions of the act in these respects are single and altogether inseparable, the one from the other."

Unconstitutionality of United States Employers' Liability Law. — The action in the case of Howard v. Illinois Central Railroad Co. et al., 148 Fed. 997, before the United States Circuit Court, Western Division of Tennessee, Western Division, like the one above, was based on the Federal Employers' Liability Law, the declaration being demurred to on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional. Judge McCall, before whom the case was heard, expressed the same opinion as to the constitutionality of the act as was adopted in the foregoing case, it being handed down but three days later. His reasons were in the main identical with those given by Judge Evans in the former case. The Court held that: (1) The liability of a common carrier to its employees for personal injuries is not commerce, and the regulation of such liability with respect to carriers engaged in interstate commerce is not within the power of Congress under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. (2) Act June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 232, c. 3073, "relating to the liability of common carriers . . . engaged in commerce between the States . . . to their employees," as stated in its title, and which makes every

such carrier liable to any employee or his personal representative for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works, is not a regulation of interstate commerce, but declares a new rule of liability for torts applicable to a single class of employers, and is void as not within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate such commerce. (3) If the act can be held a regulation of interstate commerce, it is still void for want of constitutional authority in Congress to enact it, inasmuch as it is so framed that its provisions are applicable alike to all commerce, including that between citizens of the same State, and cannot be confined to that which is subject to the control of Congress.

Judge McCall, in rendering his decision, said in part: "The commerce mentioned and referred to in the act of June 11, 1906, is the liability of common carriers, engaged in interstate trade or commerce, to their employees. Congress, by the enactment of this law, assumed that this liability is commerce, or so related to or connected with it as to fall within the power of Congress as a proper subject for its legislation under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

"The demurrant challenges the correctness of this position, and insists that the liability of the employer to the employee for injuries is not commerce at all, and that Congress exceeded its authority under the Constitution in enacting the law in question. No case of the Federal Supreme Court, holding that such liability is commerce within the meaning of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution has been cited, and I know of none.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has, in cases on writs of error to the State courts, repeatedly upheld the decisions of the State Supreme Courts where the latter courts have sustained the validity of the State statutes which altered the common-law rule in regard to common carriers and made them liable to their employees for injuries, much in the same fashion as is done by the act under consideration. [Cases cited.] It does not follow, however, that, because the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of these State statutes, that that is tantamount to deciding a Federal statute to the same purport and effect would be valid. What was decided in all, or in many of these cases, was that such State legislation did not undertake to regulate interstate commerce, and was not obnoxious to the Constitution or to any law of the United States for that reason. This would necessarily be so under the well-known rule that the Supreme Court will follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of a State in its construction of its own statutes and Constitution, unless such statute

or Constitution is obnoxious to the Constitution of the United States. . . .

"I am unable to bring my mind to the conclusion that the liability of a common carrier to its employees for injuries is interstate commerce, or commerce of any character within the meaning of the commerce clause of the Constitution. . . .

"The fact that the Safety Appliance Act imposes a liability upon common carriers, and the further fact that that act has passed muster before the Supreme Court of the United States, and by that Court its provisions have been enforced, does not necessarily warrant the conclusion that the Employers' Liability Act should be sustained. Our attention is called to that act and the insistence is made that the Safety Appliance Act and the Employers' Liability Act are the same in character. And, if it is within the power of Congress to enact the former, it must have the power to enact the latter.

"There is a vast difference between the two enactments. In the Safety Appliance Act, Congress lays down specific rules and regulations with which common carriers are required to comply. For a failure to observe such rules or perform such duties prescribed by Congress for the conduct and government of their business, a penalty is provided, which may be recovered by the United States Government. . . .

"The carrier is made liable to the employee, not simply because he is injured, but, rather, because the carrier violates and sets at naught the rules for the government of its business, prescribed by Congress, and because, as a result of such violation, the employee was injured. This liability in its nature and essence is a penalty. The power of Congress to prescribe a penalty for the infraction of a rule or regulation, which it is empowered to enact by the express terms of the Constitution, is clearly and necessarily implied; but if it was not so implied, then authority for its enactment is found in Clause 18, Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution.

"In the act of June 11, 1906, Congress does not undertake to prescribe a rule or regulation for the conduct or government of the business of the common carrier, for the infraction of which a penalty or liability is imposed; but the act only declares that the carrier shall be liable for all damages to its employees, the result of the negligence of its officers, agents, employees, etc. In other words, the act abolishes the common-law rule as to fellow servants, as heretofore applied in the United States Courts.

"There is no express grant of power to Congress over the subject of the liability of common carriers, or other employers to their employees for torts; nor, in my opinion, is there any express grant from which such power can be necessarily or even reasonably implied. The power to prescribe rules for the government of interstate commerce necessarily carries with it the power and right to declare liability for

their infraction. Otherwise, a statute prescribing a rule would be a dead letter. A government with power to enact laws, but without power to enforce obedience of them would be a howling farce in these strenuous practical times. Had the act prescribed some rule or rules for the safer and more expedient transaction of the business of common carriers, and which they were to observe, and fixed the liability, as it is in the act, for their failure to observe the rules and regulations, we would have a different act, and one very similar to the Safety Appliance Act.

"My conclusion on this branch of the case is that the power of Congress to define the liability of common carriers, engaged in interstate commerce, to their employees, and to create rights of action in favor of employees and to define the method of procedure, can only be exercised when Congress in the first instance has prescribed rules of conduct governing common carriers, and it is only for the breach of these rules that Congress has the power to prescribe civil liability. Independent of such rules, Congress has no power to define the liability of a common carrier to its servants on account of torts committed by other servants of the common carrier. (*Sherlock v. Alling*, 93, U. S. 99.)

"The second ground of demurrer in substance is, that if the act regulates commerce at all, it regulates intrastate as well as interstate commerce. The act provides that every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce between the several States shall be liable to any of its employees, etc. The character of commerce—that is, whether it is intra or inter state—is to be determined by the point of reception and the point of destination, and not by the number or length of railroads over which it is routed. All common carriers who haul or forward interstate commerce over any portion of its route are engaged in interstate commerce, if the several roads have existing a joint schedule of traffic rates for the purpose of handling through passengers and freight. Now, manifestly, the line of one of the carriers may lie wholly within a single State, yet it is engaged in interstate commerce if it maintains a joint traffic schedule of rates, and receives from an interstate road, freight that comes from another State and forwards it to its point of destination, or delivers it to a connecting line. And under this act of Congress, its liability to all of its employees for all damages is the same as is the common carrier whose line extends across the continent, when in point of fact this intrastate road may handle only one car or one train of interstate freight in a month, while, under the act, it is liable for all damages to all employees all the time, even though at the time of the injury it is doing strictly an intrastate business.

"The infirmity in the act is so plainly observable that I deem it unnecessary to further

discuss it. Certain it is that the States have not delegated to Congress the power to regulate commerce wholly within a single State; and if Congress has the power to enact the law in question limited to interstate common carriers, it has, in this act, exceeded that power by including within its terms intrastate commerce. . . .

"The act is single in character, and includes commerce, if it be commerce, wholly within the State, thereby exceeding the authority delegated to Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

Judge McCall concluded as follows :

"Congress is not authorized, under the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, to enact this legislation, for the reason that the relation of interstate common carriers, engaged in interstate trade or commerce, to

their employees, and their liability to them in damages for injuries sustained in their employment, as the result of the negligence of any of their officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defects or insufficiency due to their negligence in their cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works, is not commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. But if it were, the act does not undertake to regulate this relation or liability, but simply announces by an act of Congress a new law on torts, limited to a special class of those engaged in interstate commerce.

"The act does not limit the liability which it seeks to impose upon common carriers engaged in interstate trade and commerce to such common carriers, but imposes the same liability upon common carriers engaged in trade and commerce wholly within the State."

EXCERPTS

Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest.

Plymouth Rock Co-operative Company.

Since the publication in the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 47 in March, 1907, of an article on "Distributive Co-operation in New England," a report has been received from the Plymouth Rock Co-operative Co. of Plymouth, Mass. This report states that the association was organized in 1877 and at the close of the year 1906 had a membership of 77 and an invested capital of \$1,125. The total value of shares held by members was \$3,375, and there was a reserve fund of \$2,110 available. During the year the sales amounted to \$38,862. The average rate of dividend paid to members since the society was organized was eight per cent, and the treasurer states that semi-annual dividends of four per cent on stock and the same on purchases are paid by the company.

The International Association for Labor Legislation.

The Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation has contributed to *Charities and The Commons* (February 2, 1907) an article on "The International Movement for Labor Legislation." On that article the following matter is based :

National rivalry in industry and commerce has in some degree retarded the development of protective labor legislation particularly in European countries. The adoption of such legislation by a single country usually handicaps that country in its industrial competition

with other countries. Accordingly, when adopted, new labor legislation should be uniformly and simultaneously adopted by all competing countries.

As early as 1881 the Swiss Government sought to secure an agreement with other European governments for the regulation of labor conditions. In 1890, at the invitation of the German Emperor an international conference on labor was held in Berlin; in 1897, the Swiss Council again opened negotiations with other governments, and in September of that year the Swiss Workingmen's Associations called a conference in Zürich. None of these attempts met with much success. In 1900, at the Paris Exposition, a conference considered the subject of the legal protection of workingmen. At this conference the International Association for Labor Legislation was organized with permanent headquarters in Switzerland. The association then organized has since held biennial conferences to which each of the national sections and contributing governments sends delegates.

This association has for a main purpose the promotion of uniformity in labor legislation in the great commercial countries and also maintains a central bureau of information, which publishes an annual compilation of the labor laws of the several countries (*Annuaire de la Législation du Travail*).

The American Association for Labor Legislation, which constitutes a section of the Inter-

national Association, was organized in February, 1906. At the fourth biennial conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1906, one delegate from the American Section, Mr. Robert Hunter, was present. On his recommendation the International Association voted a grant of 4,000 francs (about \$800) for an English edition of the *Bulletin* published by the International Association, which *Bulletin* will shortly be ready for distribution.

At the Geneva conference resolutions were adopted which covered, among other matters, the following subjects: Administration of labor laws, employment of children, night work of young persons, legal maximum working day, home work, industrial poisons, and workmen's insurance. A circular letter addressed to the presidents of the national sections concerning the execution of these resolutions has been sent out. The American Section has recently issued a translation of this letter, together with draft lists of questions concerning the administration of labor laws and concerning the employment of children, submitted by the British Section as a basis upon which an international schedule may be framed. The circular letter also includes a list of awards and prizes for treatises on the prevention of lead poisoning entered for the competition arranged by the International Association in 1905.

The work of the International Association, supplemented by the work of the several national sections, promises to be a potent factor in securing for the workmen that legal protection in industry which, without concerted action among the nations, might otherwise be relegated to the more remote future.

American Bureau of Industrial Research.

For the purpose of collecting and preserving the labor literature and of preparing a careful history of the labor movement in this country the American Bureau of Industrial Research has been recently organized. This bureau, under the direction of Professors Richard T. Ely and John R. Commons, has its headquarters at Madison, Wis., the seat of the University of Wisconsin. In the historical library of the university large, modern, strictly fire-proof accommodations have been secured for the storage of labor literature which is being collected, catalogued, and made available for the use of students and investigators of topics relating particularly to organized labor. The collection has been enlarged by the addition of much material in the form of papers, pamphlets, circulars, and letters on labor topics which have been obtained from other libraries, from labor organizations, and from private individuals. In the work of collection the labor leaders and editors of labor periodicals have taken an active interest in helping to complete the files of labor publica-

tions. Provision is made by the bureau for the transcription or reprinting of the best material in cases where original copies may not be secured. All records are bound and a book-plate, with the name of the contributor, is provided for insertion in each volume received. Private subscriptions toward the work of the bureau make possible a large amount of editing in addition to the work of collecting. Already an article by Professor Commons on "Labor Organization and Labor Politics, 1827-37" has appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, February, 1907, to which reference was made in Massachusetts Labor Bulletin No. 48, April, 1907, p.

The National Metal Trades Convention.

The Ninth Annual Convention of the National Metal Trades Association, held in Boston March 21 and 22, was pronounced the largest, most representative, and most important one held in the history of the organization.

In his annual report President W. D. Sayle said that the past year had been one of unequaled prosperity and productiveness, and that, while strikes had occurred in other trades, the metal trades had been comparatively free from industrial disputes, due no doubt to the moral influence of the association which he described as "the greatest defensive organization there is in existence in the world to-day." He called attention to the great responsibilities of the association stating that over 65,000 operatives were employed by the members whose aggregate daily pay roll amounted to at least \$160,000.

Acting commissioner Robert Wuest in his report stated that during the past year the officers had handled labor difficulties for 31 of its members, involving 2,925 employees, at a cost amounting to approximately \$82,588. The association now has local branches in 15 cities, three of which branches were merged with the national association in 1905 and 12 in 1906. The present membership of the national association is 755, showing an increase of 232, or 44 per cent, during the year ending March 1, 1907.

Among the matters which came up for discussion were the reports of the committees on legislation and education. Speaking for the former committee, Mr. John Kirby, Jr., said, "The employing interests of the country should have one central department made up of representatives from the various national organizations and devoted to the work of gathering data with respect to proposed labor legislation, together with copies of such bills, and transmitting the same to the secretaries of local organizations or influential business men in the States where such bills are pending, and in a general way arousing to action the parties interested in defeating the same; also to attend to the framing and introduction of bills needful for the protection of employers

and employees alike in their right to pursue their legitimate occupations. . . ."

Reporting for the committee on education, Mr. William Lodge dwelt upon the great importance of trade schools and cited as a notable example the Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., where boys, regardless of class, may become competent workmen in a much shorter time than under the usual shop apprenticeship system. It was hoped that similar trade schools might be established in every large city in the country.

The subject of industrial education was given considerable attention by the convention. A paper on the "Commercial Value of an Industrial Education" read by Mr. Samuel F. Hubbard of Boston will furnish the subject for an excerpt in the June number of the Bulletin. — *The Iron Age*, March 28, 1907.

Revenue and Taxation in California.

A commission created by an act of the California Legislature in 1905, "to investigate the system of revenue and taxation in force in this State and to recommend a plan for the revision and reform thereof" has recently submitted its report. A preliminary report was issued in August, 1906, and submitted to the Legislature and to all persons interested. In that report criticism was invited, and, as a result, the recommendations there tentatively suggested have been substantially modified in the later report.

In the course of its investigation the commission held a series of hearings, gathered data relative to the operation of the present tax laws in California, examined the financial reports and revenue laws of every State in the Union for suggestions as to remedies for defects in its own system of taxation, and in other ways sought to make its investigation exhaustive.

The findings of the commission with reference to the existing system of taxation in California may be summarized as follows: That it was antiquated and full of inequalities; that it overtaxes the farmers; lays an excessive burden on real estate; leaves personal property assessments stationary; allows money, credits, and national banks to escape untaxed; places a handicap on State commercial banks, forcing them to evade taxes whenever possible; requires savings banks to pay their full quota of taxes, where they should be granted special rebates; and places a penalty on honesty in making returns. Furthermore, under the existing system, the scheme for "equalization" fails to equalize, and inequalities are intensified by many rates, the poor counties suffer at the expense of the rich, while the counties rob the State of revenues peculiarly its own.

The remedies proposed were:

1. Separation of State from local taxation as to sources of revenue. This is the first step in reform. Complete separation implies that the

State shall collect its revenues from sources other than a direct levy on real and personal property of individuals, leaving to the counties and cities the exclusive right to tax such property for local purposes. This will take the burden of direct State taxation off real estate, and save the owners of real estate about \$4,000,000 annually. It establishes, at once, home rule in matters of local taxation. It abolishes, at once, any necessity for equalization between counties, and cures the evils State equalization fails to reach.

The property belonging to the subjects selected for State taxation shall, so far as it is reached by the State, whether through its earnings or directly, be exempt from local taxation.

Separation, while not a remedy in and of itself, except for the evils arising from a breakdown of so-called equalization, opens the way for a proper classification of the subjects of State taxation, and makes it possible to tax each class with a greater approximation to equality than is possible without it.

The exact boundary line, the line of "separation" between the State's power of taxation and the powers to be exercised by the counties and their subdivisions, will be defined in connection with each class of subjects selected for State taxation.

2. That an absolute divorce between State and local taxation be the ultimate aim, and that as nearly complete separation as possible be attained at the very outset.

3. That the State derive its revenues from the following sources:

(a) *Old sources continued:*

The poll tax; the inheritance tax; the tax on insurance premiums (modified to remove existing discriminations); the annual franchise tax on corporations (modified and made proportional); all fees now collected; all collections by State institutions (some of which may be increased); all earnings of State property and investments; the revenue from sale of State lands.

The right to levy on general property should not be surrendered, but should be resorted to only to make good a deficit.

(b) *New sources:*

(1) A gross earnings tax on railroads; street railroads; express companies; car companies; light, heat, and power companies; telegraph and telephone companies, at rates fixed for a period of six years by constitutional enactment, after which time they may be amended by the Legislature, but not more frequently than once every six years. This tax is to be in lieu of all other taxes except taxes on property not necessarily used in operations conducted by the companies. The counties and cities would, therefore, be forbidden to tax this class of corporations.

(2) A tax on the shares of capital stock of all banks at one per cent of the book value of the stock. The book value is the sum of the

paid up capital and the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. This tax, like the gross earnings tax, is to be in lieu of all other taxes on the banks, except taxes on real estate, the assessed value of which is, however, to be deducted from the capital before the one per cent rate is applied. Cities and counties would be deprived of the right to tax banks except on their real estate and mortgages.

(3) A tax at the rate of one per cent on the assessed value of all corporate franchises of every sort, not covered by the above mentioned taxes, such franchises to be valued by the State Board of Equalization. This tax, also, would be in lieu of local taxes on such franchises.

One of the advantages of the proposed system is that it solves completely the much vexed question of the taxation of franchises. (See Chap. VIII Part III.)

If the recommendations are adopted, franchises of every sort, belonging to railroads and all other public service corporations, for the taxations of which a gross earnings tax is recommended, will be covered by that tax, which is to be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county, and local, on operative property. This, of course, will not in any way interfere with any contract obligations of street railroads and the like, to pay, under the Broughton Act or under provisions of city charters, any percentage of gross earnings or any other payment, provided for in the contract made with the cities at the time of the granting of a special franchise. Such a payment, sometimes mis-called a "tax," is not a tax, but a *quid pro quo* for the franchise, a part of its purchase price.

All the franchises of banks and insurance companies will also be covered by the State taxes provided for these classes of corporations, and no further taxes or licenses are to be levied thereon.

The mere franchise to be a corporation will be covered for all corporations other than the above by the existing annual fee, now \$20, which the Commission recommends shall be made proportional at one-twentieth of one per cent.

This, the Commission thinks, covers practically all franchises of every sort: (1) to be, (2) to do, in general, and (3) to do special things; except the special franchises of water companies, the latter not being included among the subjects of State taxation, and possibly some further exceptions which we do not now foresee. But to make sure that this vexed question of franchise taxation is taken entirely out of the hands of the assessors who are not in a position to handle it satisfactorily, there has been introduced into the constitutional amendment a provision that "all other franchises" shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization annually and pay to the State a tax of one per cent on that valuation.

Under the plan proposed by the Commission, the total revenue obtainable was estimated at \$10,500,000, as compared with an average income of \$9,500,000 under the existing system.

The adoption of the proposed plan by the State of California involves the passage of a constitutional amendment, a proposed draft of which was submitted as a part of the report.

Canada's Sunday Law.

Consul H. A. Conant, of Windsor, sends a transcript of the most important clauses in what is termed the Canadian Lord's Day Act, which became operative on March 1. The act provides that it shall be unlawful on Sunday to engage in any public game or contest for gain, etc., or to be present at any performance or public meeting, elsewhere than in a church, at which a fee is charged, or to run, conduct, or convey any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, or to advertise any performance, or to bring into Canada for sale or distribution or to sell or distribute on "the Lord's Day" any foreign newspaper or publication classified as a newspaper. The act also provides that every corporation which directs, authorizes, or permits its employees to carry on any part of its business on that day shall be liable to a fine, but nothing shall prevent the operation on Sunday of a railway for passenger traffic when the company has been incorporated by legislative authority. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2825.*

Labor in Mexico.

The native Mexican laborer is found unsatisfactory for the reason that he takes an excessive number of holidays regardless of other considerations. Out of 365 days of the year, 131 are said to be either obligatory or traditional holidays, consisting of 52 Sundays, 52 saint Mondays, 15 solemn feast days, three holy days, three national feast days, and six family feast days. The solution of this labor difficulty seems to be found in the employment of Japanese who are ambitious and capable and who are inclined to marry and settle permanently in the country. About 1,000 Japanese laborers have already been brought into Mexico and 2,000 more are shortly to be introduced, the latter largely for railway work, at wages of \$1.50 (Mexican) a day. — *Daily Consular and Trade Reports No. 2709.*

French Railroads and the Farmers.

Railroad companies in France make considerable efforts to assist farmers and gardeners in finding markets for their produce, and especially for the vegetables, fruits, and flowers for which exportation offers the greatest advantages. The companies find it impossible to make serious reductions in freight charges on small quantities of goods, and they there-

fore urge the producers to combine in shipping their goods, whether to French or to foreign markets, so as to send full carloads or even trainloads at each shipment.

The companies understand perfectly that the development of traffic on their lines depends upon the success of the collective shipments made by agricultural unions and co-operative societies; they recognize that between themselves and the groups of agricultural producers there exist important common interests, and these interests they undertake to serve,—not merely by lowering charges as much as possible and providing prompt and satisfactory service, but by making efforts to bring the producers into communication with the best possible markets.

To this end they have sent special agents to investigate foreign markets in order to instruct the producers as to the kinds of fruits or vege-

tables preferred in each market, the methods of selling goods, the customs with regard to payment of bills, and the most acceptable methods of packing. Great stress is laid upon methods of packing. One railroad company has delegated one of its commercial agents to go about among the agricultural societies lecturing on methods of packing and giving practical demonstrations on the subject. Special publications have been issued and instructions have been printed in various agricultural journals. The same company managed exhibits of French produce in connection with the grand expositions at Liege and Dusseldorf.

These efforts of the railroad companies in behalf of the producers have been productive of excellent results. — *Musée Social (Annales), Paris, February, 1907.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

Density of Population in Massachusetts.

Below is shown the number of persons per square mile, etc., in Massachusetts and the city of Boston.

CLASSIFICATION.	The State	Boston
Number of persons to a sq. mile.	374	14,654
Number of families to a sq. mile.	82	3,067
Number of acres to a person.	1.71	0.04
Number of acres to a family.	7.79	0.21
Number of sq. ft. to a person.	74,623	1,904
Number of sq. ft. to a family.	339,290	9,099

The figures for the so-called Metropolitan District outside of the city of Boston are as follows: Number of persons to a square mile, 2,596; families to a square mile, 573; number of acres to a person, 0.25; acres to a family, 1.12; number of square feet to a person, 10,738; square feet to a family, 48,613.

Salvation Army Work in Boston.

The report of the Salvation Army in Boston for 1906 announced the opening and dedication of the new "People's Palace."¹ This building, erected at a cost of \$190,000, on land costing \$52,500, contains general offices, an auditorium, social parlors, library, reading-room,

smoking rooms, restaurant, free employment office, gymnasium, swimming pool, and numerous bedrooms.

During the year 1906 the work of the Salvation Army in Boston has been more far-reaching than ever before, as shown by the reports of the several departments.

In the industrial department, 49,134 lodgings were supplied to men who were out of work; 12,888 indigent men were aided; \$8,640 was paid out in cash grants; \$3,670 for subsistence; and \$2,500 for horse feed.

In the relief department, 275,000 persons were lodged for a nominal sum and 2,000 without charge. Of the total 277,000 lodgers, 1,000 were women. Nine hundred and thirteen families were supplied in part with groceries, rent, and coal, and 14,879 calls were made by special visitation officers; 21,667 garments were repaired and sold for nominal sums, and 15,000 garments were given away. At the Army's restaurant, 250,000 meals were sold at nominal prices, while 4,000 children were served free of charge at the Thanksgiving dinner; 6,000 people were served at the Christmas dinner; 6,000 children were given presents at the Army's Christmas tree, and 13,000 dinners in baskets were sent to needy families at Christmas time.

The rescue and maternity departments reported over one hundred persons assisted, of whom 79 were patients admitted to the maternity hospital.

¹ For an account of the People's Palace, see Labor Bulletin No. 45, January, 1907, p. 45.

At the Fresh Air Camp at West Newton needy women and children were entertained during the Summer for periods of about ten days for each person.

Cost of Industrial Insurance.

In an article published in the January number of *Moody's Magazine*, Mr. Harold Seymour describes industrial life insurance by the ordinary stock companies as "a clumsy and wasteful institution." He says that, "Out of every dollar paid as premiums on industrial policies it has been calculated that 35 cents goes to death claims and another 35 cents to expenses of management." He shows that in 1905 two great companies, the Metropolitan and Prudential, "paid nearly as much for agency and home office expenses as they paid to policy holders in the shape of claims." Thus, in 1905, the Metropolitan paid \$16,559,494 to policy holders and \$16,484,673 to agents and for home office expenses, while the corresponding amounts paid by the Prudential were \$13,495,398 and \$12,965,925. He says further that, "In the 29 years from 1876 to 1904 there was paid to the industrial insurance companies of this country, by way of premiums, \$845,385,672. The losses paid back during the same period amounted to \$260,069,267. The rest of the money has either been spent in management expenses or has gone towards stockholders' dividends or towards the accumulation of assets and surplus. While the system employed may render inevitable this huge disproportion between moneys collected and moneys paid back, yet it would be easy to point out companies which have actually paid more to their policy holders than they have collected from them and yet have accumulated ample surplus and are to-day in a sound position."

The Metropolitan and Prudential companies have, it is true, recently made certain reductions in the charge for industrial insurance, but Mr. Seymour holds that these concessions do not bring the costs of industrial insurance down to a reasonable basis, and that there is no real competition between the existing companies tending to lessen the cost, since these companies virtually have agreements among themselves as to the rates to be charged for industrial insurance. This state of affairs results from the departure from the fraternal idea of insurance, leaving the matter in the hands of stock companies who are concerned more with securing profits for the shareholders than with observing the interests of the policy holders. While not condemning the industrial insurance idea, Mr. Seymour maintains that on the present basis it may not be regarded as an institution which cultivates "thrift" on the part of wage-earners, but, rather, an institution which induces the wage-earner to assume a financial obligation the extravagance of which he does not fully realize.

A monograph on "The Cost of Industrial

Insurance in the District of Columbia," by S. E. Forman, forms a part of Bulletin No. 67 issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor. In that monograph, Mr. Forman compares the cost of industrial insurance in the companies in the District of Columbia with the cost of ordinary non-participating insurance offered by companies in general. From a table, showing the comparisons for the ages of the insured from 21 to 60 years, it appears that a person of 30 years of age may secure industrial insurance of only \$25.77 for each \$1 which he pays, while ordinary insurance of \$52.41 may be secured for each \$1 paid. In other words, industrial insurance, which is largely the form of insurance purchased by wage-earners, costs the workingman nearly twice as much for the same amount of protection as ordinary insurance which is purchased by persons, more well-to-do, who are in a position to make annual or semi-annual payments.

In the analysis of the insurance business in the District of Columbia for 1903 the statement was made "if the amounts collected as premiums from the regular industrial policy holders (\$864,059.61) could have been paid in annual payments and could have purchased insurance at the rates charged by the ordinary companies, \$40,250,227 of protection would have been secured by the industrial policy holders instead of \$23,000,130, the amount actually secured under the industrial plan. This represents an apparent loss in insurance protection to the industrial policy holders of \$17,250,000, or, if it be measured in premium payments, an apparent loss of over \$370,000 upon the premium payments of the year."

The Cement Industry in 1906.

The following statement, issued by the United States Geological Survey, shows the approximate production of hydraulic cements in the United States for the calendar year 1906. This statement is exact within a small fraction of one per cent, and is issued in advance of the annual report on the production of cement which is now being prepared in that bureau. The returns on which it is based are complete with the exception of those from four small plants.

The total production of all kinds of hydraulic cement in 1906, including Portland, natural rock, and Puzzolan cements, was 50,027,321 barrels, valued at \$54,015,713. Of this total 45,610,822 barrels were Portland cement, with a value of \$51,240,652; 3,935,275 barrels were natural rock cement, with a value of \$2,362,140; and 481,224 barrels were Puzzolan cement, valued at \$412,921.

The total production of cement in 1905 was 40,894,308 barrels, valued at \$36,012,189. Comparison of totals for 1905 and 1906 shows an increase in 1906 of 9,133,013 barrels, or 22.33 per cent in production, and \$18,003,524, or 49.99 per cent in value.

This increase in the number of barrels was greater by nearly 2,000,000 barrels than the total output in 1900. The growth, though dramatic in many respects, has been a healthy response to perfectly natural demands for a reinforcer in building operations and the consequent advertisement by cement of itself as a most desirable material for many kinds of structural work. — *The Iron Age*.

Manufactures in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio — 1905.

From Bulletins recently issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor the following statistics have been selected in order to exhibit a summary of the conditions of manufacturing industries in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Manufactures of New York — 1905.

CLASSIFICATION.	1905	Percent- ages of In- crease in 1905 over 1900
Establishments, . . .	37,194	3.4
Capital, . . .	\$2,031,459,515	33.3
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., . . .	98,012	44.1
Salaries, . . .	\$111,145,175	44.8
Wage-earners, aver- age number, . . .	856,947	17.9
Total wages, . . .	\$430,014,851	27.5
Men 16 years and over, . . .	603,519	19.8
Wages, . . .	\$349,506,071	28.1
Women 16 years and over, . . .	245,449	16.4
Wages, . . .	\$79,016,531	26.6
Children under 16 years, . . .	7,979	¹ 35.7
Wages, . . .	\$1,492,249	¹ 27.8
Miscellaneous expen- ses, . . .	\$301,575,788	62.9
Cost of materials used, Value of products, . .	\$1,348,603,286 \$2,488,345,579	32.4 32.9

¹ Decrease.

Manufactures of Pennsylvania — 1905.

CLASSIFICATION.	1905	Percent- ages of In- crease in 1905 over 1900
Establishments, . . .	23,495	0.1
Capital, . . .	\$1,995,836,988	37.7
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., . . .	66,081	50.4
Salaries, . . .	\$73,269,007	58.8
Wage-earners, aver- age number, . . .	763,282	15.0
Total wages, . . .	\$367,960,890	23.9
Men 16 years and over, . . .	594,487	15.2
Wages, . . .	\$324,870,814	24.2
Women 16 years and over, . . .	134,344	16.3
Wages, . . .	\$37,071,325	22.8
Children under 16 years, . . .	34,451	6.7
Wages, . . .	\$6,018,751	16.3
Miscellaneous expen- ses, . . .	\$167,267,247	50.1
Cost of materials used, Value of products, . .	\$1,142,942,707 \$1,955,551,332	19.3 18.5

Manufactures of Ohio — 1905.

CLASSIFICATION.	1905	Percent- ages of In- crease in 1905 over 1900
Establishments, . . .	13,785	¹ 0.6
Capital, . . .	\$856,988,830	50.1
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., . . .	39,991	42.3
Salaries, . . .	\$43,434,868	54.3
Wage-earners, aver- age number, . . .	364,298	18.2
Total wages, . . .	\$182,429,425	33.7
Men 16 years and over, . . .	303,828	17.4
Wages, . . .	\$166,270,529	33.1
Women 16 years and over, . . .	55,375	22.3
Wages, . . .	\$15,222,146	40.9
Children under 16 years, . . .	5,095	25.5
Wages, . . .	\$936,750	41.0
Miscellaneous expen- ses, . . .	\$102,704,746	61.2
Cost of materials used, Value of products, . .	\$527,636,585 \$960,811,857	28.9 28.3

¹ Decrease.

The increase in the value of products shown in the 1905 census over that in 1900 was 32.9 per cent in New York, 18.5 per cent in Pennsylvania, and 28.3 per cent in Ohio. The total value of goods produced in New York was \$2,488,345,579; in Pennsylvania, \$1,955,551,332, and in Ohio, \$960,811,857. In each State the value of products for the single year was about equal to the capital invested in the manufacturing industries.

The largest industry in New York State, based upon the value of products, was the making of clothing, of which the value was \$340,715,921. In the manufacture of clothing, New York held first rank in the United States in 1905, the value of products for men's clothing forming 47 per cent and for women's clothing 70.1 per cent of the total value of products for these industries for the United States. The situation of New York city, where most of the manufacturing operations are centered, its importance as a port of entry for materials, the unlimited supply of labor, and the fact that the city is the metropolis and commercial center of this continent, have contributed to bring about and maintain the great growth of the industry. The industry of next importance was the refining of sugar and molasses, showing a product value at \$116,438,838, while the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, with a total product of \$115,876,193, followed closely, next in rank. New York city far outranked all others of the State, showing manufactured goods valued at \$1,526,523,006, or 61.34 per cent of the total for the whole State. The value of products in Buffalo was \$147,377,873; in Rochester, \$82,747,370; Syracuse, \$34,823,751; Yonkers, \$33,548,688; Schenectady, \$33,084,451; Troy, \$31,860,829; Utica, \$22,880,317; Albany, \$20,208,715; and Niagara Falls, \$16,915,786.

In the manufacture of iron and steel and iron and steel products, Pennsylvania is pre-eminent first in the United States. The aggregate value of these products in the State in 1905 was \$692,200,825, or 35.4 per cent of the value of all products in the State. The iron and steel industry is composed of two branches, separately reported. Of these, the products of the steel works and rolling mills were valued at \$363,773,577 and of the blast furnaces at \$107,455,267. Separately considered these branches of industry hold respectively first and third rank among the industries of the State, while the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products ranks second, showing manufactured products valued at \$119,650,913. Philadelphia far outranked the other cities of the State in value of manufactured products, showing a total of \$591,388,078, or 30.24 per cent of the total for the State. The total value of manufactured products in Pittsburg was \$165,428,881; in Allegheny, \$45,830,272; in Reading, \$30,848,175; in Newcastle, \$29,433,635; in Johnstown, \$28,891,806; and in Duquesne, \$28,494,303.

In Ohio, as in Pennsylvania, the leading industry, based on value of products, was the iron and steel industry. Since 1870, Ohio has held second rank among the United States in the production of iron and steel. The aggregate value of these products from steel works, rolling mills, and blast furnaces was \$152,859,124. The industry holding second rank in Ohio was the manufacturing of foundry and machine shop products, of which the value was \$94,507,691. Cleveland led the other cities in point of total products with \$172,115,101, followed closely by Cincinnati with \$166,059,050, these two cities far outranking Youngstown with \$48,126,885, Toledo with \$44,823,004, Columbus with \$40,435,531, and Dayton with \$39,596,773.

Kansas Manufacturing Industries. 1905.

The Bureau of Labor and Industry of Kansas in its Bulletin for 1905 reported 2,474 manufacturing establishments in the State, an increase of 175 over 1900. The capital invested amounted to \$88,180,117, an increase of \$28,721,861 over 1900; value of products, \$197,394,992, an increase of \$43,386,448 over 1900. The average number of wage-earners was 35,410, an increase of 31 per cent over 1900; the total wages paid were \$18,787,071, an increase of 47 per cent over 1900. The continued prosperity of the manufactures in the State is evident when it is noted that the rates of increase in the number of wage-earners and in the amount paid in wages are greater for the factory industries for the five years from 1900 to 1905 than for all the manufacturing establishments—both the factory industries and the mechanical trades—for the 10 years from 1890 to 1900. Much of this prosperity is due to the development of stock-

raising and wheat growing, which are great industries in Kansas, and on which the bulk of the manufactures is based. The leading industries were: Slaughtering and meat packing, in which the value of products was 48.8 per cent of the total for all industries, and flour and grist mills, in which the value of products amounted to 21.3 per cent of the total for all industries in the State.

Alcohol from Corncocks.

The *Boston Transcript* recently published an extract from another source stating that tests made in the State Agricultural College of Iowa "have established definitely for the first time that there is a way to make denatured alcohol for use as fuel, light, and motive power at a price that will be considerably lower than that of gasoline, and this material is none other than green corncocks." The article states further that gallons of alcohol may be made from a ton of green corncocks at a cost not exceeding three cents a gallon. The cocks are first reduced to a pulp by grinding, and the pulp is then mixed with water, brought to a boil, and allowed to ferment. From this fermented material the alcohol is drawn off by distillation.

Adding to the cost of production the cost of denaturation required by law, and liberal profits for the distiller and retailer, the product could be sold for as low as 20 cents a gallon, possibly less. Comparison with prices in foreign countries shows that alcohol has never been sold anywhere at such a low price. In France the prices a gallon ranged from 30 to 50 cents; in Italy, 32 to 58 cents; in Cuba, 29 cents; in Germany, 27 to 29 cents. The vegetable products from which alcohol is made in those countries are principally: in Germany, potatoes; in France, beets; in Italy, grains; and in Cuba, molasses, articles of which the first cost is considerable. The cost of corncocks is practically nothing, hence the alcohol manufactured from that product can be much more economically produced.

Denatured alcohol which can be sold for a price as low as 20 cents will compete actively with gasoline which now sells for at least 22 cents a gallon and which furnishes less power a gallon than alcohol. It was stated also that a German lamp, adapted to burning alcohol with a Welsbach burner, produces a strong, steady, and high grade light at less cost than the most approved pattern of kerosene lamp. It was estimated that kerosene costing as low as 15 cents a gallon would be more expensive for lighting purposes than alcohol made from corncocks.

Compulsory Education.

Consul W. P. Atwell, of Ghent, reports that in a recent debate in the Belgian Chamber the following interesting statistics were cited concerning the proportion of illiterates in countries where education is compulsory.

In Italy and France the application of the law with regard to compulsory education is so disregarded that Rome, with a population of 507,000 inhabitants, has only 30,000 pupils in her primary schools, whereas she should send 70,000. About 20,000 of the pupils attend the public schools. In Paris, out of 225,000 children to whom the law should be applicable, 20,000 receive no instruction. This state of affairs led to the recent introduction of a motion in the French Chamber to fine parents who evade the law. It appears to be the practice in many French communities to "inscribe" children who are withdrawn from their classes to work in factory or field.

Prussia is cited as enforcing the law for compulsory instruction. In Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland all soldiers are said to know how to read and write, and in England illiteracy is decreasing. The law in Holland has been in force only since 1901, and Amsterdam shows the following increase in the percentage of children attending school: In 1898, 36 per cent of the population; in 1900, 44 per cent; in 1901, 70 per cent. The compulsory law brought about a quick increase of 26 per cent.

In the argument in the Chamber for the adoption of a law for compulsory instruction in Belgium, the statistics of 1904 bearing on instruction of military recruits were cited as follows: 17.52 per cent of almost absolutely ignorant recruits; 11.44 per cent only had excellent primary instruction, while 71.02 per cent had only the most elementary schooling. The following figures were also cited concerning the proportion of illiteracy in two groups examined in 1906, of 100 men each: The first group had 30 completely illiterate, 24 able to write their names, and 46 able to read, write, and calculate. The second group had 19 completely illiterate, 21 able to write their names, and 60 able to read, write, and calculate. In the first group of young men 54 per cent were absolutely without education, and in the second 40 per cent. The school reports between the years 1899 and 1902 were quoted to prove that only 14.65 per cent of Belgian children received complete primary instruction, a large per cent leaving school with only rudimentary knowledge. The conclusion reached was that the number of children figuring in the scholar lists was no proof of the education of the masses, but rather of the sterility of a noncompulsory school system.

Destination of Emigrants from Italy.

The following table shows the number of emigrants from Italy destined for transoceanic countries in 1905, 1906, and during the five-year period 1902-1906. The figures were obtained from the registers of the Emigration Commissioners at Rome, and include Italian emigrants sailing from French and Belgian ports as well as those sailing from Italian ports.

DESTINATION.	1905	1906	Five Years, 1902-1906
United States, .	264,990	310,976	1,144,133
La Plata, .	86,346	114,818	333,809
Brazil, .	15,033	13,145	73,921
Central America, .	1,104	1,097	4,687
Pacific Countries, .	677	302	1,717
Australia, .	4	-	173
Africa, .	-	-	727
TOTALS, .	368,154	440,338	1,559,167

In 1906, the number destined for the United States was 310,976, or 70.62 per cent of the total for all transoceanic countries, as compared with 264,990, or 71.10 per cent, so destined in 1905, showing that while the number has increased the proportion destined for the United States remained about the same. Out of a total of 1,559,167 Italian emigrants destined for transoceanic countries during the five-year period 1902-1906, the number destined for the United States was 1,144,133 or 73.38 per cent. — *Bollettino dell' Emigrazione*, 1907, No. 2, Rome.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Great Britain, 1906.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents reported in the year 1906 was 4,111, a decrease of 278 as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years 1902-6. The decrease of 278 was almost entirely due to a decline from 1,525 to 1,200 in the number of deaths of seamen; fatal accidents to railway servants, and in factories and workshops, considerably exceeded the numbers for each of the two preceding years.

Out of every 10,000 workpeople employed, about six (i.e., about 1 in 1,600) were killed by industrial accidents on the average of the five years 1902-1906. The highest accident death-rate was among seamen (53 per 10,000); and the death-rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this high ratio. The accident death-rate among seamen is five times as high as the average of the next three most dangerous occupations, mines (12.82), quarries (10.83), and railway service (7.77). On the other hand, the ratio for non-textile factories falls to 2.25 per 10,000, and that for textile factories 0.71 per 10,000. — *The Board of Trade Labour Gazette*, March, 1907.

Labor Accidents in Spain.

The *Instituto de Reformas Sociales* (Madrid), in a recent Bulletin gives statistics of labor accidents occurring in Spain during the year 1905. The introduction to the report describes the methods of obtaining information as to accidents and shows that for two reasons the statistics presented are neither as complete nor as accurate as desirable: Firstly, because many of the local authorities

of the provinces, upon whom the Institute must depend for reports, fail to respond satisfactorily, and, secondly, because detailed and exact statistics of the working population of Spain are not available, and as a result it is impossible to make deductions as to the extent and importance of accidents in the various occupations which would be both interesting and valuable.

For the year 1905, the Institute reported 23,008 labor accidents, 22,408 to males and 600 to females. In 19,177 cases the accidents resulted in only slight injuries; 475 accidents resulted in serious injuries, 21 of these causing permanent partial disability and 20 permanent total disability; 225 accidents resulted in death; while for the remaining 3,131 the results were unknown or not reported.

Considering the occupations of the persons injured, the greatest number of accidents (4,614) appear in transportation enterprises, followed by 4,276 in mining and quarrying, 4,227 in metal working, 3,271 in building operations, 1,185 in woodworking, and 1,154 in the preparation of food stuffs; in 1,476 cases the occupations of the persons injured were not stated, and the remaining 2,805 accidents occurred in 14 branches of occupation.

Strikes and Lockouts in Belgium in 1906.

During 1906, there were 220 strikes and five lockouts reported in Belgium. The strikes involved 26,858 strikers and threw 11,468 other persons out of work, while the five lockouts affected 291 establishments and threw the whole number of their employees (23,621) out of employment, making a total of 61,947 persons idle on account of labor disputes during 1906.

Of the 220 strikes reported, 207, affecting 24,892 strikers, and forcing idleness upon 11,425 other persons, were terminated during the year. Fifty strikes, with 3,881 strikers, were settled in favor of the employees; 118, with 15,041 strikers, in favor of employers; and 38, with 5,770 strikers, by compromise; for one strike, affecting 200 strikers, the terms of settlement were not stated. Disagreements with regard to wages were responsible for 110 strikes, affecting 15,495 strikers; objectionable workmen and trade union matters for 46, with 4,504 strikers; hours of labor and conditions of employment for 43, with 4,038 strikers; and shop rules and fines for eight, with 855 strikers. The greatest number of strikes in a single industry—72, with 5,940 strikers—were found among the textile workers, while the greatest number of strikers (12,189) were affected by 27 strikes occurring in mines. The 207 strikes, settled during the year, affected 303 establishments with a total of 74,502 employees.

The five lockouts all occurred in the textile industries; in three cases, affecting 6,121 employees, they terminated in complete success

for the employers and in two cases (17,500 employees) compromises were effected. — *Revue du Travail, Brussels.*

Russian National Peasant Land Bank.

During the last 40 years the system of land ownership in Russia has undergone considerable change, manifested by the breaking up of large estates through purchases by the peasants and the gradual shifting of the estates which have not been broken up from the hands of the nobility into the hands of the capitalists. At the same time there has been a gradual concentration of the control of peasants' allotted lands in the hands of a growing class of economically strong peasants, accompanied by the gradual abandonment of the redvisions of communal lands and a strengthening of private ownership in land by these richer peasants.

In spite of the emancipation of the peasant and the allotment to him of a definite parcel of land of which he could not be deprived by purchase or otherwise, the poorer peasants find themselves still in a most unfortunate position. Without live stock or agricultural implements, the small allotment of land proves insufficient for independent farming. Accordingly the poorer peasants are driven either to becoming hired laborers or to renting additional land on which to apply their surplus labor. Under the influence of the increasing agricultural population and consequent demand for land, the rentals charged for additional parcels have become so exorbitant that no surplus can be gained by the peasant tilling rented parcels.

Judging by the average yield of wheat on the peasant lands, the growth of land tenantry in Russia can hardly be called a success, either from the commercial point of view or from the point of view of production alone. The effect of the system upon the well-being of the peasants, who comprise three-fourths of the Russian people, is very serious indeed. Frequent famines, accompanied by most appalling sufferings, resulted from the inability of the average peasant to support his family on a small holding of land which was not large enough to afford a surplus even during years of most abundant crops.

The State has made efforts to meet this demand for more land. The most important measure was the organization of the National Peasant Land Bank, the object of which was to grant small loans to individual peasants or associations of peasants for the purpose of enabling them to purchase additional land. During the 20 years since the organization of the bank, 1883–1902, this bank has assisted 978,208 households to purchase 17,742,613 acres of land, or an average amount of land per household of 18.1 acres. The total price of the land bought was \$235,422,094, averaging \$13.27 an acre. Of the total amount thus expended the householders received loans from

the bank amounting to \$182,908,792, or nearly 78 per cent of the total. Since the advances made by the bank never covered the entire cost of the land, the advantages could not be secured by the poorer peasants, — those who needed additional land most. The influence of the bank also was to increase the demand for land on sale, and hence the prices of land were advanced beyond the reach of the poorer peasants. Within the short period of one

decade the average price of land rose over 100 per cent. While the general average is still low as compared with the prices of land in the American wheat belt, yet the actual prices of wheat land are rising considerably, already approaching \$30 an acre throughout the Russian wheat belt, except in the eastern section. — *Bulletin No. 42, Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1906, I. M. Rubinow.*

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

[This department of the Bulletin will contain information valuable to the manufacturer, merchant, and exporter, and the public generally. It is based upon the daily reports of the Bureau of Manufactures of the National Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as upon original reports filed in this Office. Those who are interested in the subject may obtain copies of the Massachusetts Labor Bulletin upon application to this Office.]

Cheap Jewelry.

Cheap jewelry is sold in large quantities to the women of the laboring classes in the United Kingdom, and this variety of ornament is steadily growing in favor. That the American manufacturer participates in this trade but insignificantly is demonstrated by the fact that the value of the exports of jewelry of all kinds from the United States to the whole of Europe during the year 1905 amounted to only \$356,976. In every industrial centre one is struck with the glitter of the ornaments made from paste, alloy, or lightly put together silver, and gold of low carat, worn by women and girls. Other kinds are gilded, plated, or rolled baser metals. Information obtained from retailers leads to the conclusion that a good share of this trade in cheaper articles could be quickly in the hands of American makers if an aggressive selling campaign were inaugurated. This opinion is strengthened by the record of our sales to the 5,600,000 residents of Canada in 1905, amounting to \$941,583. Yet in the British Isles, with an area of but 121,000 square miles, considerably less than half that of Texas, we sell to a population, estimated in 1906 to number 43,660,000, comparatively little. The Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., has a neck chain and locket on exhibition, the locket of American make, and the last one left out of a purchase of 120 dozen bought by a small English retailer a short time ago. The lockets were carried over by a British wholesale jeweler who visited the United States recently, and the retailer says that they have sold with surprising rapidity. They were constructed to carry but one small photograph, whereas the English wearer prefers a locket

in which a photo can be inserted in each side. Those manufactured in England and Germany are so made. The specimen sent is not so neat or salable as the others in the lot, but it shows in a general way what is in good demand there. Thirteen pence (26 cents) was paid to the importer for the locket, and 9 pence (18 cents) for the chain. The two together retail for 3 shillings and 6 pence (84 cents).

When our manufacturers of cheap imitation jewelry make an effort to share in the trade they will at least find no patriotic prejudice operating against them, seeing that the market is now almost if not entirely in the hands of German, French, Swiss, and Bohemian makers.

British-made goods are of superior quality, necessitating higher prices. To such an extent have the domestic manufacturers been affected by the popularity and price of the cheaper continental products that many of them are now selling foreign-made articles to the retail trade to get the jobbers' profit, while enabling their own travelers to carry a more complete line, thus reducing the expense of selling the wares from their own establishments. The Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C., has a few samples of the ready selling kinds, which are enumerated and described below:

Specimen Rings, Pins, and Combs.

No. 1. A lady's pin or brooch set with a large imitation amethyst in the center and surrounded with artificial pearls. This is one of the late designs and is being disposed of in considerable quantities. Being sold as "real silver," but without the British "hallmarks," and known here as "sterling silver." The trade in this country are very much taken up with

the skill with which the stones are set to show as prominently as possible. This sample, No. 1, is the product of a German factory and is sold to the retailer for 1 shilling and 9 pence (42 cents), and he in turn sells it for 3 shillings and 6 pence (84 cents).

No. 2. A child's ring set with a stone, made in Germany, from 9 carat gold (not hallmarked), wholesale price 1 shilling and 3 pence (30 cents), and retailed for 2 shillings (48 cents.)

No. 3. French-made hat pin with shell head. Wholesale price, 13 pence (26 cents), retail, 21 pence (42 cents).

No. 4. British-made silver-headed hat pins, costing, wholesale, 8 pence (16 cents), and selling over the counter for 1 shilling (24 cents). This has been in very good demand on account of its strength, neatness, and lightness. The top is merely bent silver and "hallmarked." Hat pins with very showy heads or such as are too heavy move but slowly, the heavy ones having a tendency to work out of position when in use and get lost. Enameled heads in quiet colors also sell well.

No. 5. Back hair comb made in France. A poor imitation of mother-of-pearl set with paste stones. This color of comb is being tried as a substitute for the prevailing tortoise shell colored comb, but whether it will take or not is yet to be determined. The comb sent costs 22 pence (44 cents), and sells at retail for 36 pence (72 cents).

Combs are also put up in sets of two for side wear and one for the back, although they do not sell so well as when they can be disposed of separately. Tortoise shell colors have had a very good run, but just at present several new colors are being submitted in an attempt to change the prevailing fashion; the object, of course, being to cause the ones now being worn to be discarded as unfashionable, thus keeping up a better demand. The cheaper qualities are nearly all set with paste stones; some of them also have crude flowers and leaves painted on the top. There is a constant inquiry for combs without stone settings, having instead a very thin sheet of gold or metal to imitate gold bent round and fixed to the top edge or ridge. Many of these have been sent as presents from the United States to persons in England, and although English-made horn ones decorated in this fashion can be had, their price is too high to meet the means of the wearers of the common and largest side of the trade. Some have been submitted from the Continent merely gilded, but as the gilt soon wears off they are not much sought after.

Star Pendant, Belts, and Buckles.

No. 6. A white-metal lady's star pendant set with white paste brilliants. A new style recently introduced, which is selling very fast; made in Bohemia; wholesale price, 21 pence (42 cents); retail price, 36 pence (72 cents). It was suggested to me that if the brilliants

were tastefully arranged in the three national colors, red, white, and blue, the pendants could be disposed of even more readily and at a slightly higher price.

No. 7. A German-made set of blouse pins (four pieces) "cased" in gold, each carrying one green stone. These goods are in continuous demand. Wholesale price, 18 pence (36 cents); retail for 36 pence (72 cents).

Ladies' belts are worn by the million. They are sold complete — buckle, back piece, and belt material proper. I find that many wearers inquire for buckle and back piece only, preferring to attach them to suitable belt material of their own selection. This practice is being resisted so strongly by belt makers that the retail trade finds itself unable to obtain buckles and back pieces. The makers will sell buckles, but not back pieces to match. This presents an opportunity for American manufacturers of like articles to enter an important field. The belt buckles and back pieces should be deliverable to the retail dealer at prices not exceeding \$1 for the two parts, so that he can retail them for \$1.25 to \$2.

Men's cuff links, preferably gold finish of some kind, without stones, but embossed or neatly and simply engraved, which the manufacturer can sell between 25 cents and \$1 a pair, would, in the opinion of retailers, be a desirable and quick-selling line.

Illustrated Catalogues.

The manufacturers, their agents, and the wholesale dealers issue illustrated catalogues periodically. Prices are attached to each article illustrated, but these prices are the lowest at which the goods should be retailed. They represent an advance approximating an addition of one-third to the cost. Very often, however, as much as double the wholesale price is added by retail jewelers to articles of new design which strongly attract the buying public. The clients of the wholesaler are asked not to sell below the figures given in the body of the catalogue, although they are under no direct obligation to comply with the request.

The front pages of catalogues containing the jobber's or manufacturer's prices to the trade are detachable. The retailer can therefore remove them and use the book to give customers an idea of the appearance and price of articles he can obtain for them, but which are not carried in his stock. Similar catalogues, issued in March, are on file at the Bureau of Manufactures, together with the detached pages giving trade prices. Goods are usually sold only in the minimum quantities given with the wholesale prices, ranging from single articles and pairs to quarter, half, or full dozens, according to their size and value. Terms vary from 2½ per cent prompt cash, 30 days net, to five per cent for prompt cash, 2½ per cent 30 days; net, three months. The express or postage charges are paid by the seller.

Preparation of New Designs.

When new designs are prepared to submit to the trade it is customary to make samples only, the time taken to execute an order for them approximating six weeks. On the other hand, to enable their customers to keep informed as to the latest designs, manufacturers will send to them packages containing the newest patterns on approval for a few days. Even after any pattern has proven a good seller the continental manufacturer does not make it up to stock. The contrary is general with the British maker. He usually carries a full line for prompt delivery. As an inducement, the maker offers to his trade, for advertising purposes, the free loan of electros covering most of the things he produces.

Our small exports of jewelry show that we are as yet but on the fringe of a trade which may be developed into one of great importance. Retail jewelers and general dry goods dealers who cater for the working-class trade look upon these low-priced commodities with considerable favor. They sell readily in large quantities and at a good profit. Therefore if our makers of such jewelry can meet the prices of their trans-Atlantic competitors they have a fruitful field before them. Watches of American make, from the expensive classes to the humble one-dollar kind, are common here. Well-directed efforts to obtain a standing in this ideal market from a distributor's standpoint will meet with a great measure of success.

The samples and catalogue described above will be loaned to those interested in order of application, upon applying to the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

Wanted.

[Wherever a "file number" is mentioned in the following notes, it is to be understood that the names and addresses, together with additional information, may be obtained from the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C. The file number must always be mentioned when writing for more definite information.]

Go-carts. — Catalogues and terms to general agent are wanted by a large English retailer of baby carriages. File No. 945.

Salted fish. — An Italian firm of merchandise brokers and general agents desires correspondence relative to consignments of salted fish. File No. 910.

Paper sacks. — An inquiry is received from Italy for the names and addresses of the most important American manufacturers of paper sacks for packing cement. File No. 930.

Canned goods. — Vice-Consul P. S. Heintzleman, of Dalny, forwards the addresses of leading local firms with whom he would recommend American exporters of canned goods to correspond for Manchurian trade. File No. 821.

School supplies. — An American consul furnishes the address of an English firm with whom it would be advisable for American manufacturers of school supplies to correspond for the extension of their export trade. File No. 822.

Novelties. — Consul-General Alban G. Snyder, of Buenos Aires, furnishes the address of a business man there who is willing to correspond with American manufacturers of novelties for the introduction of such goods into Argentina. File No. 815.

Laundry machinery. — An American consul in a large Spanish-American city, where no steam laundries have yet been established, furnishes the address of a business man who is willing to take an agency for the sale of American laundry machinery. File No. 817.

Fertilizers. — Much interest is manifest in a foreign country in improving agriculture, and it is expected that importations will increase. The American consul names the proper authorities who should be addressed in seeking trade in this line. File No. 941.

Sanitary goods. — An American consular officer in an Oriental city, which is provided with a good waterworks, and where considerable building is now going on, states that an American firm there could probably effect the sale of sanitary equipment. File No. 940.

Electric incandescent lamps. — A business man of Holland advises Consul Hill that he desires to enter into correspondence with manufacturers of highly economical electrical incandescent lamps with a view of taking the agency for the Netherlands. File No. 950.

Dental supplies. — An American consul in the Levant has recently received several inquiries in reference to dental supplies manufactured in the United States. As he is without any late catalogues of this class of goods, American manufacturers are requested to forward same with complete information. File No. 927.

Telephone line equipment. — It is proposed to build several telephone lines in a South American country, and the American consul there reports that those interested have written to Europe for estimates of the cost of the lines and apparatus, and that American firms should at once address the parties he names. File No. 943.

Automobiles. — A concession has been granted in a South American Republic to a party giving him the exclusive right to operate freight automobiles on all the wagon roads of the country. The name of this party and that of the chief importer of automobiles in the capital city are furnished by the American consular representative there. File No. 944.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

The following issues of the annual reports of this Department remain in print and will be forwarded when requested, upon receipt of the price set against each Part and bound volume.

Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.

1893. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. This report contains a special report on Unemployment, and Labor Chronology for the year 1893; this latter will be mailed separately for 5 cents.

1896. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Social and Industrial Changes in the County of Barnstable (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, second part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1896 (postage 5 c.).

1897. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Comparative Wages and Prices, 1860-1897 (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, third part (postage 10 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1897 (postage 5 c.).

1898. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Sunday Labor (postage 5 c.); II. Graded Weekly Wages, 1810-1891, fourth part (postage 15 c.); III. Labor Chronology for 1898 (postage 5 c.).

1899. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Changes in Conducting Retail Trade in Boston since 1874 (postage 5 c.); II. Labor Chronology for 1899 (postage 10 c.).

1900. Bound in cloth, postage 25 cents. Contains, I. Population of Massachusetts in 1900; II. The Insurance of Workmen (postage 10 c.); III. Graded Prices, 1816-1891 (postage 15 c.).

1903. Bound in cloth, postage 15 cents. Contains, I. Race in Industry (postage 5 c.); II. Free Employment Offices in the United States and Foreign Countries (postage 5 c.); III. Social and Industrial Condition of the Negro in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); IV. Labor and Industrial Chronology for 1903 (postage 5 c.).

1905. Bound in cloth, postage 20 cents. Contains, I. Industrial Education of Working Girls (postage 5 c.); II. Cotton Manufactures in Massachusetts and the Southern States (postage 5 c.); III. Old-age Pensions (postage 5 c.); IV. Industrial Opportunities not yet Utilized in Massachusetts (postage 5 c.); V. Statistics of Manufactures: 1903-1904 (postage 5 c.); VI. Labor and Industrial Chronology (postage 5 c.).

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Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures.

Publication begun in 1886, but all volumes previous to 1892 are now out of print. Each volume contains comparisons, for identical establishments, between two or more years as to Capital Devoted to Production, Goods Made and Work Done, Stock and Materials Used, Persons Employed, Wages Paid, Time in Operation, and Proportion of Business Done. The Industrial Chronology which forms a Part of each report up to and including the year 1902 presents an Industrial Chronology by Towns and Industries. Beginning with the year 1903, the Industrial Chronology is combined with that for Labor under the title of Labor and Industrial Chronology and forms a part of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor. Beginning with the year 1904, the Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures was discontinued as a separate volume and now forms a part of the Report on Labor.

The volumes now remaining in print are given below, the figures in parentheses indicating the amount of postage needed to secure them:

1892 (15 c.); **1893** (15 c.); **1894** (15 c.); **1895** (15 c.); **1896** (10 c.); **1897** (10 c.); **1898** (15 c.), contains also a historical report on the Textile Industries; **1899** (10 c.); **1900** (10 c.); **1902** (10 c.); **1903** (10 c.).

Special Reports.

A Manual of Distributive Co-operation — 1885 (postage 5 c.).

Reports of the Annual Convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in America — 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 (postage 5 cents each).

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No. 32, July, 1904. Child Labor in the United States and Massachusetts — Net Profits of Labor and Capital — The Inheritance Tax — Absence after Pay Day — Pay of Navy Yard Workmen — Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1904 — Industrial Agreements — Current Comment on Labor Questions: Eight-hour Workday — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 36, June, 1905. Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905 — The Loom System — Weekly Day of Rest — Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works — The Census Enumerators of 1905 — Average Retail Prices, October and April — Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts: Six Months ending April 30, 1905 — Labor Legislation in Massachusetts for 1905 — Current Comment on Labor Questions: Profit Sharing — Industrial Agreements — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 42, July, 1906. Non-Collectable Indebtedness — Pawnbrokers' Pledges — Hours of Labor in Certain Occupations — Labor Legislation in 1906 — Current Comment on Labor Questions: The Inheritance Tax — Industrial Information — Industrial Agreements — Trade Union Notes — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest — Statistical Abstracts.

No. 43, September, 1906. Organization of Trade Schools — Textile Schools in the United States — Convention of Labor Bureaus — Maternity Aid — Stone-meal as a Fertilizer — Injunctions against Strikes and Lockouts — Industrial Information — Industrial Agreements — Trade Union Notes — Recent Legal Labor Decisions — Excerpts

— Statistical Abstracts — Trade Union Directory for 1906.

No. 45, January, 1907. Income and Inheritance Taxes — Child Labor and the Census — Cotton Manufacturing in Massachusetts in 1850 and 1905 — Railroad Pensions in the United States and Canada — Convict Labor in Massachusetts — The President on Labor Matters — Trade Union Notes — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Industrial Agreements — Current Comment: Old-Age Pensions — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Magazine Articles on Labor Topics, 1906.

No. 46, February, 1907. Unemployment in Massachusetts — State Free Employment Office — Insurance against Unemployment in Foreign Countries — The Metropolitan District — Population: Boston and Massachusetts — Labor Legislation: United States and Canada, 1906 — Industrial Agreements — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

No. 47, March, 1907. Boston's Taxpayers — Distributive Co-operation in New England — Industrial Education for Shoe Workers — Technical Education: England and the United States — Females in Gainful Occupations, 1895, 1905 — Strikes and Lockouts: Massachusetts, 1905-06. — State Free Employment Office — Labor Legislation in Foreign Countries, 1906 — Current Comment: Large versus Small Families — Trade Union Notes — Industrial Agreements — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

No. 48, April, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and Other States, No. 1, Comparison for Certain Industries — The German Workman — Business Advertising — Postal Savings Banks — State Free Employment Office — Trade Union Notes — Industrial Agreements — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.

No. 49, May, 1907. Manufactures: Massachusetts and Other States, No. 2, Comparison for 300 Cities — Immigrant Aliens Destined for Massachusetts, 1897-1906 — Average Retail Prices, April, 1907 — State Free Employment Office — Quarterly Record of Strikes and Lockouts: October, November, and December, 1906 — Recent Court Decisions Relating to Labor — Excerpts — Statistical Abstracts — Industrial Information.





